The Outlook

Vol. 68 June 8, 1901 No. 6

CONTENTS

THE WEEK:

The Luzon Provinces 325
The Cuban Convention 325
The Alabama Convention 326
The South Carolina Senators 326
Senator Quay 327
Mayor Johnson 328
Mr. Rockefeller's Endowment 328
The Mohonk Conference 330
Lord Raglan on Conscription 331
Lord Cromer's Report 331
Count von Waldersee 332
Summer Schools of Religion 333
Dr. Herron 333
Creed Revision 334
The Southern Presbyterians 335
The United Presbyterians 336

EDITORIALS:

The Supreme Court Decision 337
Can God be Disappointed? 339
The Spectator 341

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

A Yankee in Granada 343
By T. R. Dawley, Jr.
Music (Poem) 348
By R. H. Schauffler
The Rights of Man.—X. American Domestic Problems (I.) 349
By Lyman Abbott
The Situation in China 355
By Arthur H. Smith
Recent Ritschlianism 361

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 362
CORRESPONDENCE 369
NOTES AND QUERIES 370

The Outlook is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The first issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

Price.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1901, by The Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Germs

develop rapidly in hot weather. Before closing your house for the Summer disinfect every suspicious spot. Disinfect the rooms you move into; the former occupants may have left the germs of some disease.

Platt's Chlorides

The Household Disinfectant

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe, and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers and house-furnishing dealers. Manufactured by Henry B. Platt, Platt St., New York.

van Houten's Cocoa

THE BEST

Nutritive
Refreshing
Economical

A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent a cup.

Order it next time—take no other.

Registered Trade Mark

Interesting and Important

The pores of your skin are like a million little mouths; when obstructed they gasp for breath and cause you to feel hot and uncomfortable.

Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear

allows the skin to breathe freely, which in hot weather prevents prickly heat and eczema.

Samples of the material from which the garments are made and a booklet giving fullest information may be had at

James McCutcheon & Co.
The Linen Store, 14 West 23d St., N. Y.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Chartered 1822

Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $7,000,000

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities. Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check and

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds. Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage. Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice-President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Ass't Sec'y.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Ass't Sec'y

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Samuel Sloan,
William Waldorf Astor,
S. S. Palmer,
D. O. Mills,
Robert F. Ballantine,
Franklin D. Locke,
George F. Baker,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Hugh D. Auchincloss,
D. H. King, Jr.,
Henry Hentz,
Robert C. Boyd,
Edwin S. Marston,
James Stillman,
Moses Taylor Pyne,
Henry A. C. Taylor,
E. R. Holden,
William Rowland,
Edward R. Bacon,
H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
John L. Riker,
Daniel S. Lamont,
A. G. Agnew,
Archibald D. Russell,
P. A. Valentine.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

Published Weekly

Vol. 68 June 8, 1901 No. 6

The Luzon Provinces On Tuesday of this week the United States Philippine Commission began its final provincial tours in Luzon. According to a Manila despatch, it will first organize Manila and Morong into one province, and Cavite will follow; Laguna will be temporarily omitted on account of the continuance of insurrection there. The Commission will then go overland to Nueva Ecija, and, returning to Manila, will proceed by steamer to Zambales, Union, Ilocos, and Cagayan, and thence down the Grand River to Isabela and Nueva Viscayas. The only coast provinces to be omitted are Infanta and Principe. Governments in Bontoc and Lepanto are also to be prepared, and the Commissioners expect to be in Manila again by June 20. If the Administration's approval of the general government scheme is then received, the governments will be inaugurated on July 1. On Monday of this week the Commissioners passed acts providing for the erection of forts and also increasing the number of Supreme Court judges. Further consideration of the proposed Code of Civil Procedure has been deferred for the present. On Monday also there arrived at Manila nine companies of the Ninth Regiment from China: on the following day the last volunteers—the Forty-third Regiment—sailed from Manila for the United States.

❀

The Cuban Convention Early last week the members of the Cuban Convention accepted the Platt amendment (authorizing the intervention of the United States Government under certain specified conditions) by a vote of fifteen to fourteen, but with an interpretation of their own, based, it is said, on their understanding of Secretary Root's statements. It is unfortunate that the majority was not larger, although it is claimed that some members, for domestic reasons, voted against accepting the amendment who would have voted in favor if their vote had been required. Since the Supreme Court of the United States has decided a question of the first importance concerning the destiny of this country by a majority of one, it is not strange that the Cubans should reach a conclusion equally important concerning their island by a majority no greater. There is, however, this difference in the two cases: the American people will accept without question, or at least without complaint, the decision of their Supreme Court; it is not so certain that the Cubans will accept with equal equanimity the decision of their Convention. So far as we can judge, the only serious objection in Cuba to the provisions of the Platt amendment is the Cuban pride. If time has not allayed that pride before the next session of Congress, it might be wise, as it certainly would be generous, for Congress by joint resolution to declare in explicit terms that the object of those provisions is not to interfere with but to safeguard and secure Cuban liberty and independence. On Friday of last week, however, President McKinley and his Cabinet decided not to accept the Cuban Constitution as adopted and interpreted by the Constitutional Convention at Havana, on the ground that the spirit of the Platt amendment had, in some particulars, been disregarded by the Cubans. It was, therefore, decided that Mr. Root should immediately inform the Havana Convention that no modification of the definite provisions of the amendment could be acceptable to the Government of the United States. On Tuesday of this week the Cabinet held a meeting confirmatory of the foregoing, and dealing still more extensively with the Cuban question,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the Cabinet recognizes the fact that its decision will naturally delay the withdrawal of our troops from Cuba. It will, unfortunately, also postpone the organization of the native government of Cuba. One of the initial steps in the organization of that government was to have been taken immediately in the framing of an electoral law by the Havana Convention. It looks as if our Cabinet had made a mistake months ago. If it intended to settle various questions by negotiation with Cuba on terms mutually satisfactory, which would have been the better way, it should have initiated such negotiations before Congress acted, and probably before the Havana Convention was assembled. If it intended to tell the Cubans what were the conditions which must precede the withdrawal of our army, and if it required their acceptance of those conditions, it ought to have formulated the terms before the Convention met, in order that the Convention and the people might have understood that they had no option. A temporary deadlock may be very mischievous. It is believed, nevertheless, that the Cubans will give way—they cannot help themselves; but the humiliation to their pride will postpone the day of warm friendship which it ought to have been the object of statesmanship to cement between Cuba and the United States.

❀

The Alabama Constitutional Convention

The Alabama Constitutional Convention met last week to formulate a plan by which its members might fulfill three conflicting pledges made to the voters: 1. To disfranchise enough negroes to secure white supremacy everywhere without further election frauds. 2. To disfranchise no white man except for "infamous crime." 3. To obey the Federal Constitution, which provides that the right to vote "shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." To fulfill any two of these pledges would be an easy task, but to fulfill all three would seem to be a severe tax upon the ingenuity of casuists. When, however, the Convention was about to assemble, Senator Morgan submitted a plan by which to meet the more obvious difficulties. In brief, it was this: Do not abridge the privilege of voting because of race or color, but restrict the privilege of office-holding to white men only, and permit the white registrars of election to determine who is qualified to vote, subject to an appeal to the higher courts. Inasmuch as eligibility to office is not one of the privileges of citizenship guaranteed by either of the equal rights amendments to the Constitution, Senator Morgan's plan seemed to conform with the letter of the Constitution, while the discretion it gave to white registrars seemed at once to secure the indefinite disfranchisement of negroes and to prevent disfranchisement of any white man save for "infamous crime." At first this plan met with great favor, and it may still be adopted; but the speech made by the Convention's President, the Hon. John B. Knox, on taking the chair, indicated a conviction that the Morgan plan created almost as many difficulties as it solved. No part of President Knox's speech called forth more applause than his declaration that the people of Alabama did not wish their elections controlled by election officials. The danger of such control is serious whenever and wherever the white people divide, and the Convention may prefer to fall back upon the Carolina plan of disfranchising illiterates whose family did not possess the suffrage in 1867, or else establish a poll-tax qualification such as would keep the great bulk of negroes from registering. The last plan is the one which would be most acceptable to friends of the negroes, as any poll tax at all acceptable to a majority of the white people would not be entirely beyond the means of a negro determined to vote. Mr. Booker T. Washington and other leading negroes have respectfully asked the Convention that it impose no qualification not applicable alike to whites and blacks, and many members of the Convention recognize the justice of this request.

❀

The South Carolina Senators

Both Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin followed their letters of resignation by addresses to the voters of South Carolina announcing the platforms upon which they asked the indorsement of the Democratic primaries for the seat now held by Senator Tillman. These letters promised an overheated campaign during the coming months, for neither Senator

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contented himself with the defense of his own policies or the criticism of his opponent's, but each attacked the personality of the other in the manner locally known as "pitchforking." The substance of Senator Tillman's charges was that Senator McLaurin was not a Democrat, but a Republican, and as such was supported by Republican patronage and Republican money. The substance of Senator McLaurin's charges was that Senator Tillman was a political boss who represented, not Southern Democracy, but a political radicalism inconsistent therewith. Senator McLaurin's address closed as follows:

> There never will be anything like unity or quietude among our people until he is relegated to private life. His incendiary appeals to class hatred and prejudice, such as he made at Gaffney to factory operatives, and his dictatorial spirit and utterances, will keep up dissensions and discord in the State. With the aid of the people, I will make a heroic effort to break down bossism with its train of political evils, and I invite all good citizens to assist me to inaugurate an era of free thought, free speech, and independence of action in South Carolina. The senior Senator in the quietude of a farmer's life in Edgefield County could be viewed as a pitchforkless pygmy and a blessing to the State.

A campaign thus begun would not have afforded a fair test of the sentiment of the State upon the dividing issues of expansion, protection, and subsidies, but would to a large extent have registered only the attitude of the people toward the two men. The fact, too, that Senator Tillman supported the Kansas City platform, while Senator McLaurin repudiated it, would have given the former a decided advantage before the Democratic primaries. According to the Charleston "News and Courier," which formerly opposed Senator Tillman, but indorses his antagonism to subsidies and expansion, Senator McLaurin's defeat was practically inevitable. However, even the imperfect test of public sentiment which was offered seems to be denied by Governor McSweeney's unexpected refusal to accept the resignation of either Senator, on the ground that the people want a political rest and not another campaign; they are entitled to "one year of peace and freedom from political battles." Senator Tillman took the ground, however, that the Governor had no authority to reject the resignations. This may be true, but the Governor of the State certainly has authority to appoint the successors of the Senators who have resigned, and therefore has the situation well in hand if he cares to exercise his authority. It has already been suggested that he might appoint two new men, though Senator Tillman's hold upon his party, as indicated by last year's primaries, would make this course perilous. On Monday of this week Senator McLaurin acceded to Governor McSweeny's request and withdrew his resignation.

❀

Where Senator Quay's Power Fails

When Senator Quay was a candidate for re-election he said:

> It is not possible that there can be any objection by any honest man of any party to any law which, more certainly than the present one, will secure an honest and unbiased expression of the sense of the voters of this State. As yet the gentlemen who are agitating ballot reform as their specialty have not presented their proposition, by bill or otherwise, to the public. Without pretending to control results, I believe that I am able to say that Mr. Guffey, who initiated the proposition of a new law, may frame any fair statute which is a manifest improvement over the present one, and the Republican organization will aid in its passage. We will repeal for him the Baker law and substitute for it the Guffey law, and the legislative action will, I have no doubt, be approved by the Executive who sits beside me.

This, it is true, contained a misstatement of fact, in that the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association had since 1893 presented its proposition at every session of the Legislature in the concrete form of a bill, which had as regularly been defeated by the Quay forces. Overlooking this, however, the Democratic State leader, Colonel James M. Guffey, drafted a new bill in which he incorporated in their entirety the principles of the Ballot Reform Association's measure. The Guffey bill was presented to both houses of the Legislature in pursuance of Senator Quay's direct promise. It provided for the abolition of the party column, the grouping of candidates, and the amendment of the "assistance clause" which now permits the division workers to mark the ballots of illiterate and venal voters. We have heard of well-authenticated instances in which such workers have marked, in one case 112 and in another 158 ballots at a single election, and of one case in which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the "helper," as he is known, did not take the trouble to have the voter go into the compartment with him to give instructions. That Senator Quay was able "to control results" in the Legislature is shown by his own re-election, and by the passage of all the bills in which he was interested; but when it came to passing the ballot reform bills, his control curiously, but none the less surely, failed, and both the Ballot Reform Association's bill and the Guffey bill were defeated a few days ago. Other reform measures have been similarly treated; the anti-fee bill, abolishing the enormous fees now paid to the Register of Wills and the City Treasurer in Philadelphia, amounting to about $50,000 per annum, has been lost in a conference committee, and the Civil Service Bill has been buried in committee. This, in short, is Mr. Quay's record as a reformer. He now seems to favor a constitutional convention as the readiest and best means of instituting the needed reform. And the people of Pennsylvania go on giving Mr. Quay further leases of life, accepting each new promise he makes as if he had completely fulfilled all previous ones.

❀

Mayor Johnson's Railroad Tax Campaign

Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, seems to be gathering the same kind and extent of power that was wielded for many years by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit—and may soon be wielded by him again, if the reports from Michigan are true. To begin with, Mayor Johnson is a picturesque personality of the Pingree type, having the same aggressiveness, a still more brilliant record of business achievement, and the same determination to use his business capacity to advance the interests of the rank and file of the people—and himself. Furthermore, both men hold identical views regarding public franchises, and similar views on nearly all municipal questions. Taxation at first seemed an exception to this rule, for Mayor Johnson has long been known as a pronounced single-taxer, while Governor Pingree achieved a National reputation as the persistent—and now at last successful—advocate of the equal taxation of corporate and individual property. But it may be recalled that Mayor Pingree began his term in Detroit with many single-tax leanings, and now it appears that Mayor Johnson begins his in Cleveland with a campaign against corporation tax-dodging on precisely Pingree lines. This position of Mayor Johnson is not inconsistent with his single-tax creed, since most single-taxers to-day would tax the value of railroad franchises quite as heavily as they would tax the value of land. But, whatever his theories, Mayor Johnson found that the railroad corporations in Cuyahoga County were not taxed on as large a percentage of the value of their property as were merchants and farmers and home-owners. The discrepancy which he reported was enormous—railroads assessed at twelve per cent. of the value of their property where individuals were assessed at sixty per cent. Mayor Johnson carefully collected evidence on this subject, and forced it upon the attention of the Tax Board. The Board tried to avoid the subject and seemed unwilling to consider the evidence, but Mayor Johnson secured a writ from the courts to compel the Board to summon railway officials to give testimony on the matters in dispute. Meanwhile the attention of the whole State has been drawn to the controversy, and Mayor Johnson has become the recognized leader of the forces demanding that corporations be taxed as heavily as individuals.

❀

Mr. Rockefeller's Endowment for Research

One of the most important of the recent gifts for educational purposes is that which Mr. John D. Rockefeller has made to establish in New York City an endowed institution for medical research, to be devoted, not to teaching, but to original work in investigating the causes of diseases and methods of preventing and treating them. This fund is to be known as "The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research." A general plan has been formulated, after consultations between Mr. Rockefeller and a number of the leading authorities in medical science in this country. The Board of Directors, as announced to the public, sets at rest every question which can be asked in regard to the scientific thoroughness and intelligence with which the institution will be planned and conducted. It is not proposed to erect buildings immediately, but the income from the fund

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will be used to inaugurate investigations; the directors proposing, during the experimental stage, to shape the lines of work along which the institution may be developed, both as regards discovery and the application of knowledge for the prevention and remedy of diseases. Pathological research in the Rockefeller Institute will be carried on by the co-operation of the authorities in a number of our medical schools. The work of an institution of this kind may be almost illimitable, and may be of the most practical character. It is proposed, for instance, that during the present summer the milk supply of this city shall be, in co-operation with the Board of Health, thoroughly investigated, in order to determine how its quality can be improved, to ascertain the sources of danger that now exist in it, and to devise practical methods of making and keeping it pure. Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, will be the first President of the Board of Directors—an announcement which of itself guarantees the quality of work which will be done by the Institute and the spirit in which it will be prosecuted. There is no educational need in the country greater than that which Mr. Rockefeller proposes to meet in this special case. Great funds are now in use for teaching purposes; what is needed are funds equally great for the purposes of pure scholarship and pure science; for research, investigation, and original work. Here is a large field for the generosity of Americans, and a great opportunity of meeting the prime need in the field of American scholarship—a need which was recently pointed out very clearly by Professor Münsterberg.

❀

The Feeble-Minded The chief points of discussion at the meeting of the Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded, recently held in Baltimore, were the physical causes of idiocy and imbecility and their prevention. The debate over the part played by the thyroid gland, the suprarenal capsule, and other obscure parts of the human body would mean little to the laical mind, but the practical measures which must be adopted to prevent the alarming increase of feeble-minded people should appeal to the common sense of every one. The first and most important of these is the restriction of the marriage of the feeble-minded, whose offspring must naturally be imbecile; and of epileptics—unless with very rare exceptions—whose children are reasonably sure to be candidates for institutions for the feeble-minded. Connecticut thus far has the strictest law with regard to such marriages, but other States are feeling their way in this direction. There should be uniform laws passed in all the States, as soon as a thoroughly good law can be devised, for every year adds to the army, already over a hundred thousand strong, of the imbecile and feeble-minded in this country. Another subject on which there was much discussion was with reference to the advisability of caring for epileptics in a colony by themselves, instead of in institutions for the feeble-minded. Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts have now separate colonies for epileptics, all of them crowded and with long waiting lists of applicants. The relief to poor families in having such members taken away and properly cared for is immense. Those who are so fortunate as to have parents and friends with means to shield and educate them will naturally seek no institution, though the few who do so find many compensating advantages, especially since they are not classed with imbeciles. As long-continued epilepsy too often sinks into imbecility or insanity, there must be close connection between institutions caring for all of these classes. The question therefore arises, What is best for the State, as well as what is best for the afflicted individuals? The consensus of opinion at the Baltimore meeting was that, in the early career of an institution, the idiot, the imbecile, and the feeble-minded may be housed and trained along with the epileptics, but that as soon as the numbers allow better classification there should be separate and different provision for the epileptics. For instance, five hundred may be gathered together without interfering with the best conditions; but when that number is reached, if one-fourth of them chance to be epileptics, as is the case in many States, that one hundred and twenty-five would make a sufficiently large nucleus for a separate school. In any of the large States such a school would soon equal the parent institution in numbers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Art among the Submerged Tenth

The first exhibition of the artists of the lower East Side of New York City has been open during the past week in the building of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway. Less than fifty pictures were exhibited, by less than a score of artists. That the work in many of these pictures is crude is true, but it is wonderful when the conditions of the artists' lives and the opportunities for art work in an East Side home are remembered. Some of the subjects were those of the streets and homes of the Ghetto: a woman at a sewing-machine, a block of tenements, a group of peddlers, a man or a woman on the way home or to the shop, with great bundles of work carried on their heads; in a few instances, portraits, and a twilight or two. The work of the pupils of the art classes was also on exhibition. Here, again, the sights, the familiar objects, of every-day life had inspired most of the work—the policeman and the small child, the bootblack, the newsboy, the peddler's cart; a few drawings from casts and a few architectural drawings added to the interest, and revealed the liberty of choice accorded the pupils. Art embroideries, the work of the girls and women students in the Alliance classes, were, many of them, exquisite. On the lower floors were displayed the work of the elementary and advanced classes in dressmaking and millinery, and the work of the kindergarten. The drawing of even the kindergarten showed the dominant influence of environment—notably a pulley-line of clothes. Two large rooms were used to exhibit flowers, wild and cultivated, and these rooms held their fascinated crowds during the week. Thousands visited the several exhibits, open in the afternoon to children, in the evening to adults. A portrait of a lady in a blue shining gown held spellbound the young girls and children. The types of the life of the Ghetto which emphasized its race separation held the attention of the men and the women who had passed that visible stage of separation from the life of New York. The Ghetto has a life of its own: its theaters, where its own plays are interpreted by its own actors; its poets, whose themes are the woes and joys of their own people; its artists, who find in the life about them inspiration. New York City has long been familiar with the burden of Ghetto sweat-shops, its labor problem complicated by its own people, its municipal problems due to its rites and ceremonies, its habits and race standards—a one-sided knowledge that never revealed its people. This exhibition is a revelation of the fuller life which comes with education, prosperity, and adaptation to new conditions, and a proof of the contribution yet to come from the Ghetto to the city.

❀

The Mohonk Peace Conference

The seventh annual Conference on International Arbitration, held at Lake Mohonk, New York, last week, was opened by an address from the Rev. Edward Everett Hale which combined the quality of inspiration with suggestions of the most practical character. For instance:

> The necessity of permanent peace is now established, not only among idealists, but among all intelligent men and women engaged in the active work of daily life. The brief testimony which this Conference sends out annually should be addressed now to the active leaders of the Nation in whatever line. Especially is it desirable that the great producers of food, who answer the prayers for daily bread of half the world, with the bankers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the educators, and all others who control the great industries of the Nation, should unite in that practical direction of its affairs which shall compel universal permanent peace. Such men of action directed the settlement of the country. Such men secured the independence of the country. They established the Constitution of the country and the Constitutions of the forty-five States. They developed the industries which have called into being the enormous wealth of the country. It is to such men and the great combinations which they control that we must look now for the measures which will secure permanent peace among the nations. The Lake Mohonk Conference earnestly appeals to boards of trade, chambers of commerce, to the Legislatures of the States, to all unions, whether of workmen or of capitalists, to all business houses, to all men and women who look and pray for the prosperity and success and advancement of this Nation, to take in hand such practical measures for permanent peace as the time demands.

The Conference, after discussing many questions relating to war, came finally to the consideration of the one duty of the immediate future. The International tribunal of arbitration at The Hague being in existence, the next step is to use it; bring before it all cases of dispute and so teach the world what such a court can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

do. The platform of the Conference aims to enforce the duty of submitting minor disputes to adjudication, that precedents of appeal to this Court may be speedily and firmly established. It is held especially desirable to strengthen public opinion in favor of arbitration in this critical period before the Court grows to full activity. The Conference took an optimistic view of the present condition of the world; for thirty years no war has taken place between two great nations of the civilized world, and as minor wars do not in the end make for war, but bring the lesser nations into the zone where the appeal to arbitration will become possible, even the Chinese war may result in benefit. The good results of arbitration are practically apparent, over one hundred disputes having been already settled without recourse to force. In the end arbitration will compel the reduction of armaments and will lessen national burdens so that weaker nations will be no longer crushed by the maintenance of armies and navies, their security being guaranteed by the decisions of the High Court supported by the powerful nations of the earth.

❀

Lord Raglan on Conscription In his recent speech introducing a scheme of army reform before Parliament, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, hinted at conscription as a possibility. His Under-Secretary, Lord Raglan, in a speech last week was more definite. He seems to think that compulsory service existed well within the living memory of many persons in England. It is true that in the eighteenth century tramps were impressed into the army and that the practice continued down to the time of the American war. As Mr. Goldwin Smith points out in the Toronto "Sun," balloting for the militia has long been suspended by Act of Parliament everywhere except in the island of Guernsey, while impressment for the navy, a scandal to British humanity and justice, died out under William IV. The Outlook noted two weeks ago that conscription is a popular cure-all among English officers for present ills. They may remember, however, as Mr. Goldwin Smith warns them, that no word has hitherto been more hateful to the people of England, or, it must be said, with better reason. "Conscription is the heaviest and most noxious of imposts. It takes the youth of a country from industry at the time when their habits are being formed. It withdraws them from their homes, from domestic influence, and from social restraints, and exposes them at the age of passion to the influences of barrack and garrison life." Turning to France, the Canadian critic shows that there have been warning revelations of barrack life in the case of the French army, especially among the troops in Algeria. Of course Germany is the show country of the system. But the German conscript generally remains in his own land, and may keep up his communication with his home. On the other hand, the British conscript, and especially the Canadian conscript—if Canada is to be included in the Imperial system—might have to serve abroad, and help to fill the military hospitals of British India. It was hardly for this, pertinently adds Mr. Goldwin Smith, that people emigrated to the New World.

❀

Lord Cromer's Report The annual reports of Viscount Cromer, British Agent at Cairo, are perhaps the most important documents published with regard to colonial administration. Lord Cromer's latest report is of peculiar interest. It presents additional proofs of the diligent prosecution by the British rulers of Egypt and the Sudan of those obligations which modern civilization imposes. In particular it indicates, first, the attention which the British have given to educating the natives; and, second, the response of the natives themselves. All Egyptians adopt the French language more naturally than any other; yet, for the one foreign language necessary to be studied by children in the Government schools, over three-quarters now elect to study English, and less than a quarter French. The increasing desire by parents in all classes of society to obtain instruction for their children, and the enlargement of the sphere of action covered by the Anglo-Egyptian Department of Public Instruction, are shown in the facts that, compared with the number twelve years ago, as many times the number of pupils are now

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under the management of that department. As to the Sudan, the Gordon Memorial College at Khartûm is of course the most notable departure in education, not only in that vast region, but in any other. The plan is due to Lord Kitchener, and the buildings have been erected by means of popular subscriptions in England. The College includes in its curriculum the usual general literary, classical, and scientific courses, but also special instruction in subjects peculiarly useful to the natives, such as agriculture, horsemanship, and engineering. The most important feature of the College, however, is its entire freedom from all religious influence. Thus, as a whole, it is an educational institution according exactly with the natural desires of the Sudanese, and we believe that it will do more than any other agency to establish the permanence of British control in the Sudan. During the past year the Department of Public Instruction has been establishing "feeders" to the College. Throughout the larger towns the work of the Department's grammar-schools is particularly directed toward molding the scholars coming to them from the Muslim mosque schools. These grammar-schools lead to a system of preparatory schools fitting the pupil for Gordon College.

❀

The Fight at Vlakfontein

Last week Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, reported to the War Office that General Dixon's force at Vlakfontein had been attacked by the Boers under General Delarey. Severe fighting followed. The Boers were eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving thirty-five dead; but the British casualties were heavier, their killed and wounded numbering one hundred and eighty. This remarkable event served to awaken public interest once more in the Boer war. Two facts stand out: first, a Boer assault upon an intrenched position only fifty miles from Johannesburg; and, secondly, the gravity of the losses suffered by both sides. This is the first severe engagement which has been fought for many weeks, and it is proof that the Boers, when well led, can still offer strenuous resistance. As a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" points out, the natural explanation of the fighting is that one mine after another is opening in the Rand, that the refugees are returning to Johannesburg in small groups, and that the Boers have been making desperate efforts to frighten them and to prevent resumption of industry in the gold belt. Vlakfontein was probably designed to be a warning to the refugees that the war had not ended, and that Johannesburg was still an unsafe place of residence.

❀

Count von Waldersee Leaves Peking

On Monday of this week Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-Chief of the foreign forces in China, accompanied by his staff, left Peking on his return to Germany. Special trains were run on Monday and Tuesday, taking German troops to Taku, the port of Peking. The remaining German contingent in the metropolitan province of Chili consists of about four thousand men. German officials deprecate the idea that their Government has any private scheme in view, and the German Government itself stoutly declares that its remaining troops in China are only staying there as a guarantee of the fulfillment of peace conditions; but the retention of so many men in China after the departure of Count von Waldersee and his immediate army might indicate some ulterior object—perhaps the hoped-for possession of Chili itself. Regarding the selection of a military commandant to succeed Count von Waldersee in the supreme command, our own Government has taken no part, as, having dispensed with our aggressive forces in China, we are not concerned in the personality of the chief of the allied army there. In accepting the German proposition that Count von Waldersee should retire, however, the United States Government expressed its satisfaction at the extremely tactful and skillful manner in which the German General had discharged his difficult duties, but especially at his great courtesy toward American officers.

❀

The American Legation Guard

It is true that the attitude of Count von Waldersee, representing the military, and of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister to China, represent-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing the civilians, has always been particularly friendly toward Americans. This makes the more pronounced the unfriendly feeling evinced by some Germans—an unfriendliness attributed to our attitude in retaining control with our Legation guard of one entrance to the Forbidden City. That feeling has now found an unfortunate expression. It seems that Legation Street is being repaired near our Legation, and that an American sentry was placed at the point, with orders to direct people around by a side street. Everybody obeyed excepting the Germans, both officers and soldiers, who have already caused the American troops some trouble. One of the German officers drew his sword, so the despatch says, and charged an American soldier, who brought his bayonet to charge, whereupon the officer desisted. Subsequently a German soldier charged past the sentry, who fired, hitting another German soldier near the German Legation, a quarter of a mile off. This, fortunately, was only a light flesh wound. The sentry has been placed under arrest, and Major Robertson (who has charge of our Legation guard) has instituted an investigation. We may add that our remaining forces in China, consisting of a Legation guard, no longer owe allegiance or obedience to any foreign commander, but are answerable solely to the United States Minister or his representative at Peking. In the event of common peril, however, the several Legation guards may unite for a common defense, in which case they would of course select a common leader, as they did during the heroic defense a year ago.

❀

Volcanic Disturbances in Java

A despatch from Batavia, Java, announces that the volcano of Keloet is in a state of eruption, and that the surrounding district is coincidently in almost total darkness. Later reports indicate a great loss of life, many natives having been overwhelmed with lava. The population of Blitar is fleeing. The heavy rain of cinders has not ceased. Six districts, aggregating one-third of the island, including Samarang, Kediri, and Surakarta, have already been covered. This is the constantly threatening peril to Holland's most important colonial possession.

Summer Schools of Religion

We have already called attention to the Harvard Summer School of Theology; two other analogous summer schools merit notice. At Greenacre, Maine, will be held a School of Comparative Religion, the purpose of which will be to afford opportunity for the scientific study of various forms of philosophical and religious thought, presented mainly by sympathetic exponents of the special religion or philosophy under discussion. Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Hebraism, are to be explained by adherents of each faith; Babism, the ancient Egyptian religions, and various phases of modern religious and philosophical belief are to be presented from both the critical and sympathetic standpoints. Further information may be had from Dr. L. G. Janes, Director, Cambridge, Mass. Of a quite different character is the Roman Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, N. Y. The many subjects to be treated show an active interest in current thought, but they are all apparently to be presented by Roman Catholic scholars. We note among other subjects lectures on Phases of Contemporary Rationalism, on the Relation of Buddhism to Christianity, on Scientific Achievements of the Nineteenth Century, on Evolution, on Economics, on the Study of the Bible for the Twentieth Century. It will be seen that the Roman Catholic School aims at promoting the general culture of its attendants; it does not, apparently, wish them to receive that culture from any except its own teachers.

❀

The Case of Dr. Herron

The facts in the case of Dr. George D. Herron appear to be these: His wife has obtained a divorce from him on the ground that he has deserted her and their children; he has made no attempt to have this divorce set aside, and has made no public denial of the charge of desertion; he has since married another woman, if that can be called a marriage in which no vows are plighted on either side and the form of the ceremony apparently leaves either party to sever the connection at will, except in so far as the law may prevent. It is said that the woman now living with Dr. Herron has provided amply for the support of the discarded

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wife and children. Whether this report is true or not we do not know; and opinions may perhaps differ as to whether such an indorsement of the discarded wife by her successor would make the transaction better or worse; we think it would make it worse. Unhappily, such violation of a sacred pledge and abandonment of wife and children for a new passion is not uncommon in American society, and we should not think it worth reporting had not The Outlook been the first paper to introduce Dr. Herron to the American public by printing in its columns, a number of years ago, his "Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." It seems fitting, therefore, that we should take the occasion to say that no man deserves to be called a social reformer who does what he can to overthrow the family, which is the foundation of all social organization, by the easy method of abandoning his own family; nor does he ever deserve to be called a teacher of morals who manifests his own moral character by discarding in so cavalier a fashion the most sacred obligations which one human being can assume toward another—the explicit pledge in marriage to a wife and the implicit pledge to helpless and dependent children. The only penalty which such an offender can be made to feel is empty audience-rooms and unmarketed books, and we trust that the American public will visit this penalty on Dr. Herron.

❀

Creed Revision For the convenience of our readers who may wish to preserve for future reference the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly, we reprint in full that action as finally taken: it consisted in the adoption of the amended report of the Committee, and subsequently thereto the appointment of a Committee as provided for in this report, which reads:

A. We recommend that a committee, as provided for by the Form of Government, Chapter XXIII., Section 3, be appointed by this Assembly.

B. We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare and to submit to the next General Assembly, for such disposition as may be judged to be wise, a brief statement of the reformed faith, expressed, as far as possible, in untechnical terms. The said statement is to be prepared with a view to its being employed to give information and a better understanding of our doctrinal beliefs, and not with a view to its becoming a substitute for or an alternative of our Confession of Faith.

C. We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of Chapter III., Chapter X., Section 3; Chapter XVI., Section 7; Chapter XXII., Section 3, and Chapter XXV., Section 6, of our Confession of Faith, either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, but so far as possible by declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the Church, with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions, and the Holy Spirit, it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture.

The important provision of this report, in our judgment, is Section B. The special amendments or interpretations of the Confession provided for by Section C are of minor importance. Some sections most needing amendment are not referred to in this section at all. The Westminster Confession of Faith, as we read it, assumes that the whole race of man had its trial in Adam and Eve; that in the sin of Adam and Eve the whole race sinned; that as a consequence of that sin the whole race has fallen under the just condemnation of God; that he is under no obligation, moral or other, to make provision for the escape of any of the race from the consequences of sin; that he has of his own free volition chosen to make such provision for a certain number, which number can neither be increased nor diminished by anything which man can do; that no man can enter this number by any act of his own, led thereto by the light of nature or even by the "common operations of the Spirit;" and that all whom God has not chosen thus to rescue from irretrievable ruin he has chosen, for his own glory, to pass by and leave in irretrievable ruin. If the explanatory statement prepared by the Committee retains this "system of doctrine," and merely states it in milder or more vague terms, it will enhance the difficulty of subscription; if, on the other hand, the statement is simply evangelistic in tone, if it merely embodies the faith of the Church that the world is a lost and ruined world and that salvation is possible only through Jesus Christ, ministers and elders will rightly consider that subscription to the Confession is really understood to be subscription to this statement, and the present situation will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be greatly relieved. No statement which any committee can make will be wholly satisfactory to the evolutionist, who believes that life is a place rather of development than of probation, and that redemption is rather a giving of life than a rescue from penalty. But for such a recasting of the creed it is quite certain the Presbyterian Church is not prepared. Let us hope that the Committee will be able to make a "statement" which will be sufficiently catholic and evangelical to satisfy the consciences of the liberals in the Church, and that the conservatives will be satisfied by the general recognition of the integrity of the present Confession. If logically there is some incongruity between the two, it may not be any greater than is often necessary to co-operation in both ecclesiastical and political organizations.

❀

Presbyterian General Assembly

The closing days of the Assembly last week gratified those who had fought the revision movement. Brakes were fitted to the wheels of the Revision Committee by two amendments. The one designated the new document provided for in Section B of the report as "a brief statement [instead of "summary"] of the reformed faith." This was regarded as checking anything like a new and alternative creed, and sanctioning nothing beyond improved renderings of the true meaning of the Confession. The other inserted in the instructions of the Committee that, so far as possible, declaratory statements of the meaning of the Confession are to be preferred to alterations of the text. These amendments were accepted, the revisionists evidently doubting their ability to carry the report through without them. Very few votes were cast against its several sections, as thus amended, and then the report, as a whole, was adopted without opposition. On the following day some unpleasantness was stirred up by the reconstitution of the Committee thus far in charge. It was ordered that it be increased from fifteen to twenty-one, and that Dr. Minton, the Moderator, be substituted for Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, as Chairman. Dr. Dickey's friends complained of this as invidious to him; it was suspected as another brake upon the revisionist movement, and some heat of feeling was shown. Personal conferences and explanations smoothed the waters, and Dr. Dickey himself gracefully counseled the adoption of the change. The six new members of the Committee are to be appointed by the Moderator, and the Committee is to report next year. So on the fifth day the struggle ended with the balance of advantage on the conservative side. The next most important matter this year was the proposed "Permanent Judicial Commission" for the trial of cases sent upon appeal from synods and presbyteries. The plan reported by a special committee, and adopted, provides for a Commission of fifteen, eight ministers and seven elders, elected by the Assembly for terms of three years, to try all cases which the Assembly shall not elect to try itself. This plan at once lightens the business of the Assembly and expedites the settlement of cases. Among other matters of business the adoption of the report of the Committee on Temperance causes surprise, not so much for its indorsement of the abolition of the canteen as "a triumph for righteousness," as for its assertion, in the face of General MacArthur's testimony to the contrary, that prostitution is licensed by the authorities in Manila. It was late on the thirteenth day when the Assembly adjourned, to meet next year in New York. It was intimated that the meeting in 1903 was likely to be at Los Angeles.

❀

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas, has also had before it the question of creed revision, though in an attenuated form. The numerous difficulties which burden the Northern revisionists are among the Southern reduced to one, viz., the salvation of infants dying in infancy. The restriction of this in the Confession to "elect infants" was the subject of an overture last year to the Southern Assembly, and an order was passed to print in future editions an explanatory note barring out any implication of infant damnation. The subject has been taken up again this year, and that order has been rescinded. A proposal to add to the section on elect infants a caution that it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is not to be construed as implying the possibility of infant damnation was voted down, and it was decided that no action concerning it should be taken. But, while thus shutting the door on revision, the Assembly makes record of its reasons for so doing, and embodies therein a declaratory statement of the Church's doctrinal position. Premising that it is unwise to initiate agitation of the question, and that nothing will satisfy Arminian objectors but the elimination of Scriptural Calvinism, it affirms that the Westminster Confession is the first creed to teach the salvation of infants on Scriptural grounds; that the contrast it makes is not between elect and non-elect infants, but between elect persons dying in infancy and dying beyond infancy. It is further affirmed that the Church hopes that all infants are saved, but that the Confession goes as far in positive statement as is sanctioned by the Scriptures. The outlook for reunion with the Northern Church grows no brighter. The consolidation of the two Kentucky Seminaries, the Southern at Louisville, the Northern at Danville, for which there are strong economical as well as other reasons, had been agreed to, subject to approval by the two Assemblies. A committee of the Southern Assembly brought in a majority report against it, arguing that it tended toward organic union between the two Churches. The utmost that the Assembly would concede was to abstain from vetoing the consolidation, while not wholly approving the wisdom of it. The prominence which the subject of infant salvation has assumed in both Assemblies this year strangely contrasts with their concurrence in ignoring the terrible consignment to damnation which, in the section next following that relating to infants, the Confession makes of the entire non-Christian world. No voice has been heard in these revision debates protesting against the statement of Chapter X., Section 4: "Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature."

❀

The United Presbyterian Assembly

The subject most warmly debated in this year's meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, concerned the attitude of the United Presbyterian Church toward secret societies. This is so hostile that a report from the Judiciary Committee making some discrimination in hostility was strongly opposed. The Committee reported that Article 15, touching secret societies, "is not to be so construed as to exclude from the Church the membership of a large number of societies which are not bound by oath or affirmation, or do not pledge to secrecy in things unknown, or inculcate a Christless religion." On the ground that this tacitly indorsed such societies, a motion to strike it out was strongly supported. It appeared that the Committee's purpose was to avoid any semblance of hostility toward such bodies as the Grand Army of the Republic and workingmen's unions. The debate evinced a special hostility to Masonic and Odd Fellows' societies, and an amendment to permit Masons to become church members was voted down. On the other hand, it appeared that members of various secret societies were already in the Church, and any action tending to their exclusion was warmly opposed. The report of the Committee was finally adopted with its discriminating clause. As the terms of this virtually disqualify some present members of the Church because of their connection with societies of the kind proscribed, the agitation of the subject is likely to continue. On reviewing the proceedings of the three Presbyterian Assemblies, their interest seems to have centered in questions which, however important, are not the questions of highest moment for the Church of Christ in these days of torpid consciences and flagrant public evils.

❀

The Disciples of Christ

The annual Convention of the Middle Atlantic States Delegates of the Disciples of Christ was recently held at Plymouth, Pa. The Conference represented about three hundred churches in seven States, the inhabitants of which number almost one-third of the entire population of the United States. Of our one hundred largest cities, in twenty-six the Disciples of Christ have not a single church, and all of these cities are east of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Potomac River. The most important step taken was the formation of a League, composed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of those men pledging themselves to give one dollar each to the building of every new Disciple church. One of the principal addresses was by the Rev. S. T. Willis, of New York City, who said that missionary work is as important in the metropolis as among the heathen. New York City's Protestant population is only about nine per cent. of the whole; it is, therefore, one of the greatest mission fields in the world. Mr. Willis declared that the strong Roman Catholic population of New York is due largely to the great number of immigrants arriving daily. He added that the Disciples of Christ maintain a larger proportionate growth than that of any other Protestant brotherhood.

❀

The Decision of the Supreme Court

Some of our contemporaries appear to think that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Insular cases lack clearness and coherence. We are not of that opinion. They appear to us entirely consistent with each other and entirely clear in themselves. They constitute a coherent and homogeneous system of doctrine respecting taxation in foreign possessions of the United States. Whatever criticism those who are disappointed in the result may make upon their soundness, we can discover no ground for criticising them for lack of either clearness or consistency with each other. These decisions as we understand them affirm three principles:

I. When Porto Rico was conquered from Spain and taken possession of by the United States army, it passed for the time being under military authority. In order that government be maintained, it was indispensable to provide a revenue. The authority to provide such revenue, with the authority to exercise all other governmental functions, was vested for the time being in the military. Therefore the order of General Miles extending the Spanish regulations for the collection of taxes, including customs, and the subsequent order of the President as Commander-in-Chief on the same subject, were a lawful exercise of legitimate authority, and the taxes collected under these orders were lawfully collected.

II. When, by the Treaty of Paris, Porto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States, it ceased to be foreign and became domestic territory. Therefore the Dingley tariff, which is levied only on goods coming into the United States from foreign countries, ceased to apply to imports coming into the United States from Porto Rico. No action was required by Congress to repeal the Dingley tariff; it ceased to operate as against Porto Rico so soon as by the treaty Porto Rico ceased to be Spanish territory and became United States territory. Taxes collected under the Dingley tariff on goods coming into the United States from Porto Rico were illegally collected and can be recovered from the Government.

III. But while by the treaty Porto Rico became United States territory, it did not become a part of the United States; it became a possession of the United States. The United States can possess territory which is not incorporated in and made a component part of the Nation. The clause of the Constitution that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" does not apply to Porto Rico, because Porto Rico, though belonging to the United States, is not a part of the United States. Therefore the Foraker Act levying duties on certain importations from Porto Rico into the United States is Constitutional, Congress acting within its own rights. But the question whether the other clause of the Foraker Law, levying duties on goods imported from the United States into Porto Rico, is Constitutional or not, the Court has not decided.

It is, of course, this third principle—that Porto Rico is a possession and not a part of the United States—which is the most important and far-reaching. It is unfortunate that it is adopted by the Court by a majority of five to four; it is fortunate that the dividing line is neither political nor sectional. Nor can it be said that the legal weight is on one side and the weight of numbers on the other. No members of the Court have a higher reputation with the bar for legal ability than Justices Brown, White, and Gray, each of whom renders an opinion in interpretation and support of the decision affirming the third principle. The question so long and so hotly debated is decided;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the American people will accept the decision, as they would have accepted the reverse decision had it been given, as they did accept first one decision, then the reversal of that decision, in the income tax case. There is no appeal from this decision—neither to Congress nor to the people; it is final. Of course The Outlook welcomes the decision, not only nor chiefly because it sustains the opinion expressed by The Outlook on this subject for over two years, but because it removes what would have been, under a reverse decision, a serious if not an insuperable obstacle to a policy which we believe to be for the advantage both of the United States and of those peoples dependent upon the United States for guidance, protection, and emancipation. But the duty of the press is not to reopen, by either praise or censure, the question now closed by this decision, but to interpret the decision and show its bearing on the future policy of the country.

We doubt whether any decision of the Supreme Court since the formation of the Constitution has been more important. It decides that the United States may own territory which is not a part of the United States, and may govern dependent peoples who are not citizens of the United States. It gives the Nation a free hand in dealing with foreign problems. It leaves the people of the United States absolutely free to determine by general considerations of expediency and humanity whether the Nation shall have colonies or not. It removes all Constitutional hindrance to expansion and colonization. It leaves Congress in its legislation for foreign colonies limited only by such express provisions as declare, for instance, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," or by such limitations on its powers as by necessary implication result from the Constitution of a free people organized under a republican form of government.

That this is the significance of the decision is evident alike from the decision itself, from the reasoning of the judges in support of that decision, and from the arguments of the dissenting judges in opposition to it. Congress has not merely power to tax, but full power to govern, such territorial possessions as belong to but are not a part of the United States. Says Justice Brown:

> The practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect that the Constitution is applicable to territories acquired by purchase or conquest only when and so far as Congress shall so direct. Notwithstanding its duty to "guarantee every State in this Union a republican form of government," Congress did not hesitate, in the original organization of the Territories of Louisiana, Florida, the Northwest Territory and its subdivisions of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and still more recently in the case of Alaska, to establish a form of government bearing a much greater analogy to a British crown colony than a republican State of America, and to vest the legislative power either in a Governor and Council, or a Governor and Judges, to be appointed by the President.

The inhabitants of such territory are not citizens of the United States, and Congress has power to determine on what terms and conditions they may be admitted to citizenship, if at all:

> We are also of opinion that power to acquire territory by treaty implies not only the power to govern such territory, but to prescribe upon what terms the United States will receive its inhabitants and what their status shall be in what Chief Justice Marshall termed the "American Empire." There seems to be no middle ground between this position and the doctrine that, if their inhabitants do not become, immediately upon annexation, citizens of the United States, their children thereafter born, whether savages or civilized, are such and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens.

The extent of the power thus affirmed to belong to Congress is unhesitatingly recognized, and the peril which the misuse of such powers might involve is frankly admitted:

> Large powers must necessarily be intrusted to Congress in dealing with these problems, and we are bound to assume that they will be judiciously exercised. That these powers may be abused is possible. But the same may be said of its powers under the Constitution as well as outside of it. Human wisdom has never devised a form of government so perfect that it may not be perverted to bad purposes. It is never conclusive to argue against the possession of certain powers from possible abuses of them.

The remedy for this, in Justice Brown's opinion, is not a Constitutional limitation on Congress, making it impossible for that body to legislate for foreign possessions, but an enlightened public opinion calling it to account if its legislation is dictated by selfish interests. Nor is he less ready to recognize with equal frankness the possible results of such Congressional

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

freedom on the colonists themselves. These results he does not deprecate; he welcomes them:

> Choice in some cases, the natural gravitation of small bodies toward large ones in others, the result of a successful war in still others, may bring about conditions which would render the annexation of distant possessions desirable. If those possessions are inhabited by alien races, differing from us in religion, customs, laws, methods of taxation, and modes of thought, the administration of government and justice, according to Anglo-Saxon principles, may for a time be impossible; and the question at once arises whether large concessions ought not to be made for a time, that ultimately our own theories may be carried out and the blessings of a free government under the Constitution extended to them. We decline to hold that there is anything in the Constitution to forbid such action.

Justice White's opinion not only reaches the same general conclusion, but, it appears to us, is not less radical in its reasoning. He affirms that the United States possesses the same power to acquire territory as does any other nation, but that, though the treaty-making power can acquire territory, it cannot incorporate territory in the United States; that can be done only by Congress acting for all the people.

The significance of the decision is made even clearer by the dissenting opinions, since they emphasize the issue before the Court. For this reason the decision is more significant than if it had been unanimous, or if the dissenting opinions had been vague or feeble, a charge which can certainly not be brought against them. Justice Harlan makes the issue perfectly clear:

> In my opinion, Congress has no existence and can exercise no authority outside of the Constitution. Still less is it true that Congress can deal with new territories just as other nations have done or may do with their new territories. This Nation is under the control of a written Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, and the only source of the powers which our Government, or any branch or officer of it, may exercise at any time or at any place. The idea that this country may acquire territory anywhere upon the earth, by conquest or treaty, and hold it as mere colonies or provinces, is wholly inconsistent with the spirit and genius as well as with the words of the Constitution.

The negative of this position is now the law of the land. For the decision of the Supreme Court determines what is Constitutional, and to that extent makes Constitutional the policy it approves; and the Supreme Court has now decided that Congress can deal with new territories substantially as other nations have done with their new territories, and that this country may acquire new territory anywhere by conquest or treaty and hold it as mere colonies or provinces. It now remains for the people to determine whether they will do so, to what extent they will do so, and, if they do so, on what principles, under what motives, and through what instruments they will govern such territories. That the people have power to acquire foreign territories was determined for them by Dewey and Sampson and Schley. That they have a Constitutional right to the free exercise of this power, when circumstances arise which justify it, is determined for them by the Supreme Court of the United States. How they will exercise this power it remains for them to determine by their general elections and through their legislative, executive, and administrative departments.

❀

Can God be Disappointed?

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In The Outlook of April 20 I found, on page 918, in the article of Dr. Abbott on "The Rights of Man," two statements that I cannot at all understand; the article reads that "universal redemption is God's purpose," that "if all men are not brought at last to holiness and life it is because His purpose is frustrated and His love disappointed"—surely a thing impossible?—to frustrate or disappoint Omnipotence. Again, a little further on, quoting Dr. George A. Gordon, of Boston, he says: "And if God shall succeed, universal salvation will be the result." How can there be any question as to God's success in anything he wills to do? I cannot understand this, and as there may be others as dull as I am, will you give an explanation to your readers?

New York City. M. K. C.

We publish this letter not so much for the purpose of giving it a categorical reply as for the purpose of pointing out what we believe to be a popular error respecting the teaching of the Bible, and the teaching also, as we believe, of any true and rational philosophy. The Biblical doctrine of omnipotence is not that God can do anything by a mere utterance of his will; that to him there are no impossibilities; that he has only to will and what he wills is accomplished. Such a doctrine of metaphysical omnipotence,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of power without bounds or difficulties or need of instruments, is wholly foreign to the Bible and indeed to the Hebrew mind, which had no love and little apparent ability for metaphysics, and never concerned itself with what in later time would be called scholastic theology. Such a notion is, indeed, quite inconsistent with the representations of God furnished by the Hebrew writers. They represent God as wise; but if God has only to will and the thing willed comes to pass, there is small room for the exercise of wisdom, which, as we know it, consists mainly in the use of means to accomplish ends. They represent God as patient; but if God has only to speak and all burdens are removed, not only from himself but from all whom he loves, there would be no opportunity for him to exercise patience, which is the bearing of necessary burdens for love's sake. They represent God as long-suffering in love; but if God has only to resolve and all good is instantly achieved for his loved ones, as the wand of the fairy godmother in the stories of our childhood brought the perfection of gifts to the child, there would be no opportunity for long-suffering and little for the highest manifestation of the supremest love, which is never truly tested or attested until it is called on to suffer for the loved one.

The Biblical doctrine of omnipotence is expressed in such declarations as "Power belongeth unto God," or "All power is given unto me in heaven and earth," or "I am the Almighty God," or "In Him we live and move and have our being." All the powers of nature are represented as emanating from him; all the fountain of human life is in him; he is the spring and source of all power, because of all life. The metaphysical doctrine that there is nothing impossible to God, that to him there are no self-contradictions, that he can make two and two five, or what is morally hateful morally praiseworthy and what is morally praiseworthy morally hateful, or a free moral agent virtuous in spite of himself without violating his moral freedom, presents no end of both intellectual and moral difficulties and affords no inspiration either to thought or to life. Why should such a God make such a world as this? If he could make of free moral agents a perfectly holy world, he would make a perfectly holy world or he would not be a perfectly holy God.

On the contrary, the Biblical doctrine that all power belongs to God, that in him are the secret and source of all nature's forces and of all human life, is full of inspiration. All the movements of nature—the voice of many thunders and the whisper of the summer breeze, the diapason of the ocean and the flute-note of the bird, the gigantic California pine and the tiniest blade of grass—are witnesses of his presence, for wherever life is there he is. As he is in all nature, so he is in all life, not playing on men as one plays on a machine which he can make do what he will because it has no will of its own, but moving on men as a father moves on his children, guiding, counseling, directing, governing, rewarding, punishing, but always respecting their wills as the very citadel of their being, always acting on the assumption that a world of men in which there are the wicked as well as the good is better than a world of machines in which there can be no vice nor any virtue, and for the same reason, because there is no freedom to choose the one and reject the other.

This is our answer to our correspondent's question. God is making children of God—children in this, that, like him, they are free to choose between good and evil. All powers inhere in and come forth from him. But this does not mean that there is no question as to God's success in anything he wills to do. He wills to have all men come to a knowledge of the truth; but they do not all come to a knowledge of the truth. He wills not that any should perish; but some apparently do perish. He certainly does not will that any should commit sin, and as certainly some do commit sin. He uses means to accomplish his ends; he chooses between the alternatives which lie before him. And he chooses to make a world of men free to do right, and therefore free to do wrong, that out of their freedom and in their freedom he may develop some of them into an independent moral life like his own, rather than to make a world of slaves who can practice neither virtue nor vice because not endowed with a power of choice. He makes man free that he may make him a man. He wishes man to be a virtuous man, but is determined that he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

shall be a man, and man can neither be virtuous nor a man unless his virtue is the offspring of his own free will.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator took a walk on a recent spring Sunday afternoon. The sunshine and air suggested green fields, budding trees, apple-blossoms, songs of birds; but he ignored these suggestions, and took his walk through the lower East Side in New York, where not a tree is growing except where the houses have been torn down and spaces cleared for parks, some in embryo, some delightful facts.

❀

The street selected for the beginning of the walk was Rivington Street. A friend of the Spectator's jokingly declares that he will petition to have the name of this street changed to Philanthropy Avenue, because so many of the agencies for the betterment of the people are located here. As soon as one leaves the car his eye is attracted to an impressive gray building, which proves to be Mills Building No. 2. On the opposite corner, extending the whole block to the east, is one of the most beautiful and commodious of the new school buildings in New York. On the next block rises the beautiful building of the University Settlement, each window having a window-box of flowers—the last bit of green for blocks. A few blocks beyond is the fine old residence now occupied by the College Settlement. Beyond this are two more school buildings, a Children's Aid Society building, De Witt Memorial, Clark Neighborhood House, the new baths—a beautiful building—and at the East River the yard known as the Corporation Yard, which it is hoped will yet be utilized as a park, the present contents of old carts, trucks, etc., being deposited under the new bridge, one block away. As one thinks of all these agencies one feels that the needs of the people are being met. A walk from the Bowery to the East River soon dispels the idea. Such teeming streets and doorways, so many tired women, sick and emaciated babies, so many neglected children! The streets are shockingly dirty. Were it not for the gay spring hats of the young girls and their equally gay dresses and still gayer manners, full of the joy of youth and freedom from care, one would despair.

❀

On the return the Spectator went into the College Settlement, hoping to gain even a slight glimpse into the life of the Settlement. The stoop was crowded with children, evidently waiting to get in. Chairs arranged in the parlor, the atmosphere of preparation, were the evidences that the children would not be disappointed. One meager bunch of apple-blossoms was moved again and again to make it tell most largely in the room. The Spectator knew of the orchard of apple-blossoms that would have been in that room if only the people knew how much good it would do to have them there Sunday afternoon. The door was opened, and in rushed the children. "Good Seeds" they called themselves. Every chair was filled. The children sang of flowers, of God, of birds, song after song. A story was told, there was more singing, and the "Good Seeds" were dismissed, singing a recessional of "Onward, *Onward*, Soldiers," to the inspiring strain of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" of the churches. Every Good Seed came from a more or less orthodox Jewish home, where the thought suggested of proselytizing these children, trusted so implicitly to the Residents, would mean so many lost opportunities in redeeming this part of the world to a nobler, better manhood and womanhood. Wise methods have proved their wisdom and brought their reward.

❀

From the Settlement the Spectator turned south. How do these thousands live? Again and again the Spectator had to walk in the street. Women and babies filled the doorways; children sat on the sidewalks, on the curb. Baby-carriages, bicycles, soap-box carriages, filled the sidewalk and the street near the curb not occupied by human beings. Fire-escapes were often brilliant with comfortables and the gay ticking of beds stored on them. Here and there the family wash was drying. Women too little and too much dressed hung from windows. What a babble of sound!—conversations carried on from the sidewalk with people two and three stories above, with people across the street. On the sidewalk all seemed to be talking

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and no one listening. At last there was a break in the lines of tall tenements. A great space of blue sky broke through. A church steeple rose against it. The Spectator had reached Seward Park.

❀

Here children were the blossoms—the equipment of the Outdoor Recreation League—the trees and shrubbery. Such a throng! Every swing was in motion. Every bar had a flying figure. A crowd here looked at the pigeons and rabbits behind the wire fence—"all born here," announced the caretaker with pride. Such tired-looking fathers with chubby, happy babies lost in wonder at the flying, hopping creatures; such screams of delight, and wild graspings and clutchings after them! Baby-carriages were everywhere. Young and old had found a resting-place, and space away from the crowded homes, the crowded streets, on every side. Enthusiastic crowds watch enthusiastic gymnasts, whose faces and bodies bear every evidence of the effect of bad air in workshop and sleeping-room, as, under direction, or experimenting without suggestion, they vault and swing and punch the bag.

❀

Again to the east and south sauntered the Spectator. Here is the square tower of an old church. In front is a crowd extending out into the street. The old gray walls of the church are partly covered by ivy. In one of the large windows above is a box of gay geraniums. Grouped on the steps in front of the main doorway were some young girls of the neighborhood, a melodeon, and a half-dozen men. The audience, it was evident, were nearly all Jews, but they listened with close attention to the talks and the singing. One of the speakers led the singing with a silver cornet; far away, and above the noises of the street, it carried the notes to the people in windows, on window-sills and fire-escapes. Women were sewing in windows. A man passed, bending in his effort to move a push-cart piled high with men's trousers. Some of the sweat-shop workers have no time for Sunday. Every step through this region brought the cry for some one worthy to wear the mantle of the late Colonel Waring. What a change in these streets since the days when he vowed to himself that, as the children here could not have rubbers, he would make the streets so clean and dry that they would not need them! And he kept his vow. Now the dirty streets with the puddles of water in the sunken pavements have brought back the old degrading influence which Colonel Waring banished from these homes.

❀

Across Chatham Square wandered the Spectator, into another foreign land. Animated scenes were on every side: bareheaded women in foreign-looking shawls and immense earrings; men in shirt-sleeves and soft hats; the King and Queen of Italy pictured in shop windows; babies, babies everywhere; children skipping, running, jumping; young girls and young men showing that the poet only half expressed the truth as to the effect of spring in the minds of youth. And so frankly is the thought expressed! Here in a doorway, there on the park bench, sits the youth with his arm about the shoulders or the waist of the maiden, whose big brown eyes glance shyly upward, or as frankly woo the privileges of the lover. And how the proprieties are preserved! In almost every case there is a girl companion who cheerfully accepts the fact of being excluded from the combination except as approving onlooker.

❀

On yonder curb stands a young man with a pleading voice, preaching in Italian to the people. Flashing eyes, cheeks aflame, pleading gestures, wooing tones, combine to make him a figure not to be forgotten. Beside him stands an old man, bareheaded, with the preacher's hat, and his own, in his hand. His moving lips tell of prayer. Now a look of pride at the preacher, now a beseeching glance at the crowd, tell of a father happy in his son, praying for his success.

❀

Around the park, past the Five Points, now clean, peaceful, and sunny, walked the Spectator. Two blocks brought him into another world—street-cars whirling regardless of life or comfort, crowds rushing in every direction. He had come back into a city where the American spirit of push and hurry controlled. Here were the policemen. He had forgotten that there were such officials. The Spectator had come into his own world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A YANKEE IN GRANADA AFTER OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

By Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.

WHEN I announced my intention of going to Spain, friends warned me to be cautious lest the treacherous Spaniards take their revenge upon me, a lone Yankee in their country, for all their discomforts suffered by our war. It was with no spirit of bravado that I went into the lion's den, but I had never taken the Spaniard really seriously since I had become acquainted with him, and I had arrived at the conclusion that he is the most slandered of all mankind. Even the Spaniard himself is his own most persistent calumniator; he has but little or no faith in the goodness of his fellow-countryman.

Without meeting with offense anywhere, nothing but the kindest of treatment, I traveled from the northernmost corner of Spain to Granada. Arriving in this old city, my first impression was a mingling of surprise, wonder, and disappointment. The sun shone on the celebrated vegas spreading away to the right with a glistening brilliancy, but Granada the city was like a storm-overtaken traveler crouching under a cliff, all battered and dripping wet. Fog rolled down from the sierra above and enveloped it in a cold, damp chill. I had thought certainly in southern Spain to escape the cold, but the chill penetrated to my bones. It seemed almost impossible to keep warm, and I became petulant and cross with almost everything and everybody.

Nor was I the only one who appeared to feel the cold. Spanish gentlemen appeared in the streets muffled in their long cloaks, and sought warmth in public cafés. Beggars shook in their rags and cried out that they were cold and even more hungry than a schoolmaster, as they held out their hands imploringly for a mite to buy bread. An old-looking chap met me as I alighted from the stage-coach, and he looked half frozen, too. He assured me that his hotel furnished first-class accommodation at a moderate rate. A fire was the first thing I asked for. It seemed to startle him, and then—"Oh, yes, I could have a fire in my room if I wanted it."

The fire consisted of a warming-pan placed under a round table covered with a blanket. To keep warm I must sit up close to the table, poke my feet under the blanket, and pull it around me. When I went down to breakfast, the warming-pan was carried down behind me and placed at my feet under the dining-room table.

This method of keeping warm proved so unsatisfactory that I felt disposed to quarrel with Manuel, the prematurely old chap who had inveigled me to the hotel, and whose chief duty was to take care of the warming-pan. As I looked at him gravely fanning by turns the coals in three pans which he was endeavoring to ignite, I remarked that Granada had not changed much since the time of the Moors, for the Moors had used just such contrivances in their day to keep themselves warm.

Manuel looked up from his task and nodded his head approvingly.

"And then you fellows, running around with your antiquated warming-pans, expected to whip us Yankees," I added.

"Yes," said he, smiling sadly as he picked up one of the pans, and with a fugitive glance towards the door, "I wish you had finished the job and taken us as well as Cuba and the Philippines," and, holding the pan in front of him, he hurried away.

There were more beggars, professional guides, and ciceroni in Granada than in any other city I had seen. I avoided them all till I was accosted by Miguelito, such a funny, frank little fellow that I felt constrained to stop and talk with him.

"My name is Mike," said he, "and I you guide all to see." That was about the extent of his English, and, learning that I could speak Spanish, he did not try any more.

I have almost always found a pleasure

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in talking with the lowly and learning something of their lives. In fact, their lives are often more interesting than a well-written book. Miguelito called himself "a son of Granada," "and, as you know," said he, "we are mostly all descendants of the Moors."

I was soon deep in Miguelito's confidence. He had been an altar-boy in the Cathedral, and, learning that foreigners gave away coins to be shown things, he left the church to become a guide. When I told him I had no money to pay guides, he looked at me incredulously. He had never known but one foreigner without money, and he was a youth walking around the world on a bet. Convinced that I was not a tourist to be duped, nor above taking a cup of coffee with him, he related to me the secrets of his trade, and the tricks he and his fellows sometimes played upon the guileless stranger. He told me how he had on one occasion fixed up an ordinary Andalusian girl with a hired coachman and livery, and had passed her off on a young English nobleman as the daughter of a Spanish marquis. It was a story of the Spanish *picaro* sort, worthy an Alfarache or a Gil Blas.

Miguelito insisted upon showing me the Alhambra, although I told him I should not pay him. "But you shall see it," said he; "people come from all parts of the world to see it." He fairly pulled me along up the old Gomares street, saying he would show me everything, be my secretary, my guide, and manage my finances, and when we got through he would present me with my account.

At the head of the winding, up-hill street we came to the massive Grecian gateway erected by Charles I. as the entrance to the Alhambra grounds. Within, a dripping forest, with a steep, winding road and a small torrent of foaming, rushing water down one side, gave me a temporary chill. But, following Miguelito around a sudden, sharp angle, I looked up at what is called the Gate of Justice, and my interest was awakened. It was only a square tower, stucco crumbling off exposing its brown-red bricks, with a horse-shoe-arched passageway, not half as elaborate as the Grecian gateway below, but it recalled the many strange scenes which it had looked down upon in the centuries gone by.

Within the passageway under the tower there was a partially demolished gun-rack, but the guard of Washington Irving's time, "wrapped in their tattered cloaks," were no longer there.

On the other side of the tower we climbed up a narrow passage on the left to a broad esplanade on which stands the attempt of Charles I. to build a palace on the site occupied by the winter palace of the Moorish kings. Like the Grecian gateway, it is an incongruous pile, seeming very much out of place. Miguelito declared that the Spanish king was crazy to have attempted such a thing, and, pulling me away from half a dozen Gypsy beggars who at once surrounded me, he turned down by a corner of the unfinished palace to the obscure entrance of a series of unimportant-looking old buildings.

"There you are!" exclaimed Miguelito as I suddenly found myself within what had been the summer palace of Boabdil. "Superb! Beautiful! Original work of the Arabs! Restoration! Court of the Lions!" were the words I caught as he endeavored to hurry me through the labyrinth of beauty which greeted us on every hand.

I tried to detain him, I plied him with questions, but Miguelito hurried on with a word of explanation here and there, as a muffled guard kept ever behind us, watchful lest we carry away some bit of cherished *azulejos* which a single peseta perhaps would have rendered him blind to.

As we left the ancient halls, I asked Miguelito why he had hurried so. "Oh, it wouldn't do to let you see everything at once. If I were to show you everything in one day, my work would be finished and I could only charge you for that one day; but if I show you a little each day, then I can charge you more days." I admired Miguelito's frankness.

"I was able to visit the Alhambra to-day in peace," I heard a guest say at the hotel. "It rained so that not a single beggar dared to come out."

That is the one trouble you suffer at the Alhambra. You are persistently followed by beggars, Gypsies, and would-be guides, unless it should rain sufficiently to beat them off. But there is one picturesque figure among the group, who without doubt repays the stranger the trouble he causes. He prowls around the old palace, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ruined towers and walls, in spangle breeches, velvet jacket, and steeple hat, and passes himself off to the guileless as the Prince of the Gypsies. No doubt many a traveler has shaken his claw-like yellow hand, dropped a peseta into it, and gone away thoroughly convinced that he had shaken the hand of a real prince.

Now, this strange figure is none other than old Mariano Fernandez, an ordinary Spanish Gypsy beggar, whom Fortuny selected some years ago for a model while painting around the Alhambra, and the old beggar has been posing ever since in the spangle breeches which Fortuny gave him, with his hand outstretched for the pesetas he expects the innocent traveler to drop into it. But he is a picturesque figure lending color to his surroundings and indulging the imagination.

Miguelito presented me to some friends living in the Alhambra, back of the unfinished palace. They sold photographs, and gave Miguelito a commission on all customers of his presentation. As a friend of Miguelito they took me into their circle, and a visit to their place became almost a daily event during the rest of my stay in Granada.

The proprietor was known as Don Rafael. He was a facetious sort of a Spaniard of a pronounced Semitic type. When Miguelito told him that I was a Yankee, he pretended to be very much frightened, saying the Yankees must be a terrible people; they had whipped old Spain so quickly that she had scarcely wakened up to the fact that there were any such people. But, like old Manuel at the hotel, he believed that we should have finished the job and extended our mission of liberating people to Spain, "for," said he, "if there ever were a people who needed liberating from a rotten old government, it is ourselves."

I usually found Don Rafael and his friends huddled around a round table such as Manuel had put in my room, with a warming-pan under it. They always made room for me, and we talked politics. They wanted to know all about Dewey's sinking the Spanish ships at Manila, and our naval victory at Santiago. And when I told them how quickly we had done it, with the loss of one man, Don Rafael exclaimed, "And they told us you were only pork-packers, dealers in swine! What do you think of such a government as that?"

Then, to justify his antipathy to his own government, he told how the people were crying out for bread, and at the same time taxed beyond all endurance to support a useless army of soldiers and priests. The people were ripe for revolution, but as long as the military and the clergy were kept on the government pay-rolls they were without leaders, and hence the government policy of keeping up its present system.

One afternoon, as we were toasting our shins over the warming-pan, a soldier entered. He was tall and straight as a grenadier guard. As Don Rafael rose and greeted him as Sergeant So-and-so, extending him a cordial welcome, he unwrapped himself from the long cloak in which he was muffled with an air smirking of mediæval chivalry. His uniform was that of a Guardia Civil, that proudest military body of Spain, whose word is often law.

A place was made for him in our circle, which happened to be next to me. As he took the proffered seat Don Rafael, with a wave of his hand in my direction, said:

"Our friend, a Yankee who was in the war."

The sergeant hesitated as he gave me a fierce side glance, his red mustaches fairly bristling, and, moving his chair away from me, demanded to know what I was doing there. As there was no immediate response, he added, conclusively:

"I suppose he is here on some secret mission to inform them where they can put their hands on this country."

Don Rafael assured him that such was not the case. Then the bold sergeant put his elbows upon the table, and, looking around at the circle of faces, ignoring me completely, asked if they could tell what he would wish if it were possible for him to have the wish gratified. There was no answer. Raising his hand with his forefinger and thumb touching, and moving it up and down to emphasize all he said, with the manner of a Cyrano de Bergerac, he said he would wish to be a fly, to fly into President McKinley's innermost apartment, and there, with a dagger poised over the President's heart, give him the choice of paying to Spain an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

indemnity of $500,000,000, or the alternative, death.

Don Rafael watched the sergeant soberly, his eyes opening wider and wider till he had finished stating his wish, and then Don Rafael opened his mouth with a roar which startled even the bold sergeant.

"What!" he cried. "Do you know what that President has done?"

The sergeant looked astonished, and Don Rafael proceeded to tell him what we had done in Cuba; that life and property were safe there, and that we had turned the pest-hole into a veritable paradise; that to purify Havana we had erected a powerful disinfecting plant costing thousands of dollars. Exhausting himself telling of the reforms we had carried out, he finished with the question point-blank at the sergeant, "Would you kill such a President as that?"

The proud sergeant fairly gasped, his mustaches drooping as he looked almost helplessly around at the circle of faces, this time resting his gaze upon me in an appealing manner.

"Was it true? Was it all true what Don Rafael had said?"

I told him that it was, and proceeded to explain some of our institutions and manner of doing things. He became greatly interested, and, taking off his glazed leather hat, placed it on the table and wiped his brow. At last his staid dignity relaxed, and, edging up to me, he laughed.

"Ah! ah! I was only fooling you," he said. "You Yankees are a great people. That wish to be a fly and kill your President was all humbug. I was only talking; I wouldn't do such a thing, not I." And, picking up his leather hat, he set it on his head, then pulled his cloak around him, laughed heartily as he got up, bowed to us all, and departed.

In one of our rambles about the Alhambra, Miguelito took me to one of the outmost towers overlooking the vegas or royal plain. On a very pinnacle of a spur of the mountain around which the walls of the old citadel run, it commanded a magnificent view of the plain, with the glistening river winding through it. The snow-crowned sierra rose on our left and the city lay at our feet. In the street below us were the tiny forms of people, horses, and donkeys, a silent, fairy-like scene of human life.

Two old gardeners invited us to their abode within the tower. It consisted of two arched chambers connected by a doorway. A single window admitted light to one of the chambers, at the further end of which was a rude fireplace, the only one of the kind I had seen. A bunch of dry herbs hung suspended in a corner of the window, and a couple of young cats purred and rubbed themselves back and forth in a ray of sunlight which slanted through.

The gardeners threw some dry sticks upon the remnant of a fire, inviting us to be seated, and, as the blaze crackled up the chimney, Miguelito explained that the tower had been formerly used as a prison, and the fireplace was the work of a couple of prisoners who had done their time in the army across the sea. As the gardeners gave us the warmth of their fire, Miguelito, as my secretary, felt it incumbent upon himself to send for some wine, and there, seated in the old prison-cell of the tower, we passed an idle hour.

I never tired of wandering around the old citadel and through its many towers, some of which are bordering upon a complete state of ruin, while, on the other hand, the interior of the Tower of the Infantas, said to have been the royal abode of the Moorish princesses, is beautifully preserved. The quarters occupied by my countryman, Washington Irving, who did so much to preserve the Alhambra, all Spaniards admit, were pointed out to me, already in a state of decay.

An interesting ramble was through a postern gate, on a road which wound between mountains beyond. It was a rainy day, and I was able to shake Gypsies and guides and even poor little Miguelito. A trail led close around the walls of the citadel with their great towers rising at intervals, and I could picture to myself the Moors upon the battlements when King Ferdinand laid siege to the stronghold.

On another occasion, a bright afternoon, contrary to the protests of Miguelito, I made my way down by bold butments reared on steep cliffs overlooking the narrow, deep chasm through which flows, far down, the river Darro. It was quite a bit of mountaineering, spiced with the danger of a sudden foot-slip hurling me

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

into the depths below. Miguelito, from a point of vantage, could not see why I wanted to take such a climb, but I enjoyed it immensely. The tower called the Homenaje rose above me almost a ruin, its foundation cracked by some earthquake which had shaken the spur of the mountain in days gone by.

I climbed over a bastion near the tower and dropped into a kind of moat, at the end of which was another great square tower with a wooden door to it. I forced open the door and entered a great chamber that was in a state of ruin, but showed traces of the same kind of stucco work which characterizes the palace and towers of the Captive and Infantas. On the other side of the tower I found myself on the cliff again overlooking the Darro. The little river winds down through the mountains, passing under narrow bridges, and eventually winds out upon the plain.

The next place of interest to the Alhambra, visitors to Granada are informed, is the Gypsy quarter. My saying that this is a veritable humbug will not deter other travelers from visiting it. The Gypsies, no matter what their origin, are but a degenerate class of filthy beggars, mostly living in caves and seeking an existence with stupid lies and deceit. No decent government with the interests of the people at heart would tolerate such a class of people any longer than necessary to civilize them out of existence.

I followed Miguelito along a muddy road to the mountain-side opposite the Alhambra, with the Darro running between. We were beset by the beggars, with their dirty hands extended, all along our route. Their abodes are cut out of the solid rock, and were perhaps the abodes of the poorer sort of Arabs when the Moors ruled the land. The Riffs on the coast of Africa live in just such burrows at the present day.

I was literally dragged into one of the cave abodes by an old woman who insisted upon telling my fortune. The cavern contained no furniture beyond two or three wooden stools, on one of which was seated the Gypsy husband, exposing for sale a couple of miniature brass dishes, which he said he made at night to avoid his secret of manufacture being discovered by others. Adjoining was a second cavern used by the Gypsies as a bedroom.

Their attention was suddenly diverted from me by a carriage driving up containing a couple of tourists from California, accompanied by a guide. They entered the cave, the guide explaining that the Gypsy told fortunes, and the Gypsy, looking into the man's hand, told him to put a peseta in it. The man was deaf, and he asked his wife what she said, and the wife, asking the interpreter, shouted back into her husband's ear. Sitting down on the stools put out for them, the man did as he was bid, and, the coin disappearing up the Gypsy's sleeve, he was required to put up another, lest his good fortune also disappear. The guide translated it to the lady, and the lady shouted it into her husband's ear, who, in order to comprehend, kept his ear close to the lady's lips, closing one eye and opening his mouth. And when he had comprehended, he opened both eyes, nodded his head, and said, "Yes, yes," and another peseta disappeared.

One day Miguelito found me in my room huddled over Manuel's warming-pan trying to write. He pulled me by the sleeve and said I must go with him to the café, where it was warm and there was better air. The inducement was great, and I went with him. The café was a long, luxuriously appointed hall with paintings on the wall, upholstered seats along the sides, and tables and chairs filling the space between. In the center of the long hall was a very small stove with a very small stovepipe leading up to a broken window-pane and projecting through.

Several men sat around the stove muffled in their cloaks, and, Miguelito leading me to the group, I pointed to the stove, asking what it was for. The Spaniards sitting around looked up in surprise, for the stove was an imported innovation from France, and a foreigner, they seemed to think, should be the last one to make fun of it. But there wasn't a particle of heat coming from it, and as one of the waiters shook it desperately, I suggested the advisability of putting some oil upon it. Miguelito, with a sly twinkle, said he thought some Yankee bacon would be better. At this the men began to bestir themselves, rolling cigarettes and looking at each other guiltily, as though they had been caught in some flagrant act. One old fellow wiggled uncomfortably in his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chair, rolling his eyes around at the rest of the group. It was evident that a Yankee had got into their midst and was laughing at their backwardness, and in a hollow voice the old man suddenly exclaimed:

"O Spain! Spain! How thou hast fallen from the head of the world's civilization to the tail! And we are Spaniards!"

My last afternoon in Granada was spent with Don Rafael and his friends around the table and its warming-pan, and they expressed their sorrow that I was going away, assuring me that I had not seen the Alhambra when it was most enjoyable. And then, as usual, they switched off into politics, telling me the latest news, and how some of the poor people, driven to desperation by their poverty, were taking to the highways and the mountain roads to follow the occupation of brigands. They showed me an item of news in the paper about a band that had appeared on the road between Cordova and Jaen, two of whom had been shot by the Guardia Civiles.

There followed tales of brigands, when Don Rafael, suddenly looking up, observed Miguelito licking his fingers.

"What have you been eating?" demanded Don Rafael.

Miguelito held up a piece of crumpled paper, saying he had found some sweets on a shelf.

"My God!" exclaimed Don Rafael. "It's my rat poison! I put it there for the rats, and the boy has eaten it."

Miguelito's big eyes opened wide as Don Rafael, open-mouthed, stared at him full a minute. Don Rafael's clerks jumped up and danced around asking what they should do, and I thought my poor little Miguelito was gone, sure. But, with superb coolness, convinced that he had swallowed the rat-poison, he thrust his finger down his throat, and then big, fatherly Don Rafael rolled him on the floor and sat on him, and finally put him out in the garden to dry. He soon returned, smiling, none the worse for the dose of rat poison, declaring that he believed Don Rafael had been fooling him.

The sun shone brightly as I took my final leave of our friends in the Alhambra, and, with Miguelito at my side, took my way down into the city for the last time. That evening I spent with Miguelito around the family table in a little wine-shop belonging to a beautiful Andalusian girl and her mother. And we told tales and listened to tales long into the night, and the next morning, early, Miguelito was on hand tapping at my door, ready to accompany me through the darkness to the railway station on the outskirts of the city.

Music

By Robert Haven Schauffler

Is Music "Love in search of words"? Not so—
For Love well knows he never may express
In words a tithe of all his tenderness,
Nor paint in human speech a passion's glow
Lit by his flame. Too deep and still, too low
Even for angels' ears, the sacredness
Of meaning when two hearts together press
And feel from eye to eye Love's secret flow.

But Music is a house not made with hands,
Built by Love's Father, where a little space
The soul may dwell—a royal palace, fit
To meet the majesty of its demands—
The place where man's two lives unite—the place
To hold communion with the infinite.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Rights of Man

A Study in Twentieth Century Problems

By Lyman Abbott

X.—American Domestic Problems

I.

IN preceding articles I have expounded certain fundamental political principles, which in the succeeding articles of this series I shall assume to be true. These principles may be thus rehearsed: The object of government is the protection of person, property, reputation, the family, and liberty—by which last I mean the right of every individual to use his person and his property as he pleases, so long as he does not violate the rights or impair the welfare of his fellow-men. All just governments exist for the benefit of those that are governed—that is, they exist in equal measure for the protection of all these rights in all men, not for the protection of the rights of special classes more than others. That is the best government, whatever its form, which best protects person, property, reputation, family, and liberty. The ultimate government is self-government—that is, it is that state of society in which the best in each man governs the worse in each man, so that there is no longer the need that some better man outside of him shall govern him and keep him from wrongdoing. Therefore the true government, the ideal government, ought, while it is primarily protecting person, property, family, reputation, and liberty, also so to administer as to develop in man a capacity for self-government, and so bring about that state of society in which every man shall govern himself, and there shall be no need of external government over him.

This development of character is accomplished, not only by systems of education established and maintained by the State, as they are maintained by all free States just in the measure in which they become free; but it is also accomplished by throwing on the people of each particular community the largest measure of responsibility which they are able to bear, consistently with the protection of person, property, reputation, and family. But if greater responsibility is thrown upon the people than they are able to bear, if they are not competent to protect the inherent and inalienable rights of the individual, then the government is a bad government, no matter who shares in it, no matter what its form. For the fundamental nature of government and its sole justification is that it is a mutual protective society, organized for the preservation of human rights. If it does not preserve the rights of the individual, it is a bad government; if it does protect his rights, it is a good government; if it so preserves human rights as to develop in the governed people the power to govern themselves, it is the best government. I wish in this lecture to apply these fundamental principles to certain political problems that confront us: they are five in number—the Indian question; the Negro question; the Woman Suffrage question; the question of the relation of the political machine to human liberty or democratic government; and the question of the rights of the majority over the minority in a free community. This is a large field; it can be treated only in outline.

When our fathers landed in this country, they found something like half a million savages roaming over it, who lived on the continent, but did not truly occupy the continent. They hunted in the woods, but felled no timber; fished in the streams, but made no mills; roamed over the prairies, but got out of them no wheat or corn of any consequence; roamed over the hills, but found not the gold, the silver, the copper, or the coal. They merely played on the surface of the continent. Our fathers landed, took possession of a little strip of land along the Atlantic coast, and began to grow—by natural increase and by immigration. At first it was a serious question whether the whites or the Indians would possess this continent. But the white race grew and the white civilization developed, and the Indian race was pressed steadily westward. Wars ensued; sometimes the Indian was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the aggressor, sometimes the white man; but the Indian was always, sooner or later, defeated. At the end of every war was a treaty; a new boundary line was laid down; and the white man said, "We will keep on this side, you shall keep on that." But the white race still grew, and the Indian race did not grow, and the boundary line was pushed steadily westward. At last the result of all these years of conflict and struggle was the reservation of certain territories for the Indians, where they might hunt and fish, and leave the forest unfelled and the prairie uncultivated, the hills unmined and the rivers to flow unvexed to the sea. These districts are called "reservations," because they are reserved, not for Indians merely, not for barbarians merely, but for barbarism. Now, barbarians have rights which civilized folk are bound to respect; but barbarism has no rights which civilization is bound to respect. In the history of the human race nothing is more certain than that civilization must conquer and barbarism must be subdued.

When two forms of civilization come in conflict, a higher and a lower, one of three results inevitably ensues. The higher civilization may destroy the lower and extirpate the barbarians, as the Hebrews did the Canaanites; the higher civilization may subjugate the lower and hold it under control, as we held the African race in this country, and as England is now holding the Hindu race in India; or the higher civilization may pervade the lower, convert and transform it, and so make it over, as primitive Christianity did imperial Rome. One of these three results is certain to ensue—extirpation, subjugation, or transformation. In this country we have tried to avoid that inevitable, eternal, inflexible law of God; we have tried so to fence around the Indian civilization (which is barbarism) that it should remain permanently in this country alongside of the higher civilization. And this cannot be done.

It cannot be done because it ought not to be done. It ought not to be possible for a civilized nation to leave in its territory great forests unfelled that would make houses, great mines undug that would furnish tools, great prairies uncultivated that would furnish food, great rivers unharnessed that would grind out grists for civilized people. It ought not to be possible to put a fence around a particular people and leave them uncivilized.

What is a reservation? It is a yard of a great many thousand acres in extent, with an imaginary but very effective wall built about it. Within that yard barbarism is sacred. The Indian can own no land within the reservation, and he cannot go out of the reservation to seek the benefits of civilization elsewhere. The railroad comes to the border, and stops there; the post-office, and stops; the newspaper, and stops; the telegraph, and stops. Commerce, trade, the market—all stop. The Indian is left without that play of life which makes us what we are. For virtue is not produced merely by the institutions which are organized for the specific purpose of producing virtue. Virtues are produced by all the activities of human life. A telegraph will teach men conciseness in language as no professor can teach it. A savings bank will teach thrift as no preacher in the pulpit can teach it. A railroad in a community will teach promptness as a church will not teach it; for if we get to the railroad late the train is gone, but if we get to the church late the sermon is still there.

All this play of life, that makes us what we are, we have shut out from the reservation, and then we have wondered that the Indian did not grow! Suppose we had pursued the same course respecting our immigrant population—suppose all the Italians had been put in one reservation by themselves, all the Hungarians in another, and all the Irish in a third—how long would they have lived in these reservations, without a market, without commerce, without industry, and supported by rations given them by the government, before they would have become self-respecting, self-supporting, self-governing American citizens?

Our Indian problem is to be solved by the same process by which we have solved our immigrant problem. The imaginary wall around every reservation ought to be taken down. The land which has been held in trust for the Indian should be given to him, that he may own it absolutely, as we own ours. He should be as free to seek an open market as any American. He should have a right to appeal to the courts for the protection of his rights, as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have all other Americans, and he should be made amenable to the courts for the violation of law, as are all other Americans. He should be protected in his right to go where he will and do what he will provided he does not will to wrong his fellow-men. In brief, he should be treated, not as an Indian, but as a man—thrown upon his own resources, given the protection to person, property, family, and reputation which it is the function of government to give to all who are subject to it, and left at liberty to use his person and his property as he chooses provided he does not so use them as to injure his neighbor. If it be said that he is a child, and that if he is free to sell or lease his property it will be expended in drink and gambling and he will become a charge upon the community and his children will be paupers, the answer is that the law has long since found an adequate method of protecting those who are not able to protect themselves. His land should be treated as an estate given to him and to his heirs after him; he should be treated as a ward of the courts; and his alienation of his land should be permitted only upon application to the court and with adequate protection to his children. He is not to be condemned to barbarism because he is not yet equal to the competitions involved in civilization.

Will not some Indians die in the process? Yes; perhaps many. Will they not suffer in the process? Yes; perhaps much. But God's way of making men and women is through suffering and by struggle, and there is no other way. The philanthropy which would shield the Indian from all the perils of civilized life, which would keep him in a reservation and feed him there, in the expectation of fitting him for civilization before subjecting him to its danger, is a philanthropy which imperils, undermines, dwarfs, and destroys his manhood, under the impression that it is protecting his rights and providing for his well-being.

Something of the larger and wiser policy has already been adopted. The Nation some years ago resolved to make no more treaties with Indians. It has more recently abolished the reservation in many cases. And yet, in those instances where the Indian has received his land in severalty and been set to take care of himself, it has still left the Agent to be his guardian, and treated him as a ward. The recent session of Congress, in spite of the urgent recommendation of our Indian Commissioner, has kept in office something like a dozen or fifteen Indian Agents, whose chief use is to draw their salaries for themselves, and who inflict incalculable injury on the Indian by keeping him under pupilage when he should be thrown into the struggle of life, that out of the struggle he may come forth a man.

The race problem at the South is more complicated and more difficult, but it is to be solved by the same fundamental principle. At the end of the Civil War our fathers were confronted with a very difficult problem. What should they do? Should they give the ballot back into the hand of the ex-slaveholder who had been in rebellion against the National Government, and leave the destinies of the Southern States in his hands? This was perilous to National interests, and they believed it would be perilous to the rights of the negro race; for there was current talk in the Southern States at the time of establishing some system of serfdom to take the place of slavery. Should they put the political power into the hands of the Union men? These were hard to find; and when they had been found, to confer political power upon them and deprive all others of it would have been to create an insignificant and not very intelligent oligarchy. Should they control this conquered territory from Washington by imperial administration? The Nation had no gifts for imperial administration and no desire for imperial administration, and our fathers justly feared the effects on the Nation as well as on the conquered country. The experiment which we finally resolved to try was this: Congress established universal suffrage, gave the political power equally to blacks and whites, ignorant and educated, thrifty and thriftless, and said to them, "Take care of yourselves." At the same time we intimated, in many a hot political debate and many a public utterance in press and platform, a profound distrust of the Southern people and a belief that the negro race who lived among them could not expect from them good will and fair treatment. Thus, on the one hand the North showed a strange and extraordinary confidence in the black

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

race, and a not so strange but equally marked distrust of the white race.

But the confidence and the distrust have alike been proved erroneous. It is not necessary for me to trace here the results of the carpetbag rule in the South, growing out of negro domination. The facts are fresh in the recollection of most of us. The page is a dark, even a terrible one, and there is little inclination on the part of any of us to re-read it. Under that government of ignorance, incompetence, and corruption the fundamental function of government was not fulfilled; persons were not protected, property was not protected, the family was not protected, reputation was not protected. The ends of government were for the time lost sight of; the object of government was not accomplished.

Our distrust of the white man in the South has also been proved false. He has shown himself the friend of the slave who used to work in his home and on his farm. We may well be proud of the Nation's record since the close of the Civil War. A great stream of beneficence has flowed from Northern churches and Northern philanthropists into the South to establish and maintain schools for the negro race. But it has been insignificant in comparison with the record which the South has made by its gifts to Southern education. Forty million dollars a year, Marion L. Dawson tells us in the last number of the "North American Review,"[1] are spent by the Southern States for education; one-thirtieth of it contributed by the negroes, nearly one-half of it given to the negroes. A community of ex-slaveholders, whose slave system compelled the keeping of their slaves in ignorance, have suddenly reversed all their precedent history, and out of their poverty have contributed with unexampled largeness of generosity for the education of those whom, a little while before, it was a penal offense to instruct: we may search the pages of human history in vain for a parallel.

The solution of the race problem in the South is a reversal, on the one hand, of the unreasonable confidence, and the reversal, on the other hand, of the unreasonable distrust. It is a mistake to suppose that every man has a right to vote in any community. It is a still greater mistake to suppose that a people who have never learned how to govern themselves can suddenly, by an act of Congress, be empowered with capacity to govern a great Republic. This was our mistake—forced upon us, indeed, by alternatives that might have brought us into equal disaster had we followed them; but none the less a real and serious mistake; a mistake on which perhaps I should not lay stress now, were there not many who are urging us to fall into the same mistake in new conditions and under new circumstances.[1] It is a mistake to suppose that a people who had behind them three centuries of slavery in the United States, and unnumbered centuries of barbarism in Africa, could be suddenly competent to take equal share in government with a race which had been educated by centuries of struggle in England followed by years of equally trying struggle in the United States, who had written with their own hands, by pens dipped in their own blood, the Magna Charta, the Constitutions of Clarendon, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States. The power of a community to govern itself depends on the power of the individuals in that community to govern themselves. Before a community can be self-governing, there must be a background of history, or at least a contemporaneous and adequate method of education.

The South found a condition of society in which the bottom controlled the top intolerable. So did France after the French Revolution; so would Hayti if there were any top to be controlled. The South has endeavored to reverse the conditions and put the top of society at the head of government and the bottom of society under government. I do not justify the violence and the frauds by which that has been attempted; I do not justify the process. But in its supreme desire to have the intellect, the conscience, the education, rule, the South is right and deserves our sympathy and our support. What we have a right to demand of the South is this—that the line shall not be a color line or a race line, but a line of

[1] For February, 1901.

[1] The perils of this mistake are being illustrated, as this article is revised for the press, by the results of an almost unqualified suffrage in Hawaii.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

character; that an educated and cultivated Booker T. Washington shall not be turned from the polls because his face is black, while an ignorant, incompetent, drunken white man is permitted to cast his vote because his face is white. Our problem in the North is not to withstand the South and be reluctantly forced back, little by little, to acquiesce in a system which gives the power of governing to those who are competent to govern, but to offer the open hand of cordial fellowship to Southern reformers, and say to them, We will help you in securing for your States government that will protect person and property and reputation and family and liberty. True, we have a right to demand that this shall be done for the negro as for the white man; and, on the whole, it is done. The person and property, the life and liberty, the family and reputation, of the negro are in the main protected in the Southern States. If they were not, the results could not have been secured which are secured. Says Marion L. Dawson in the article already referred to:

"In the South all trades are open to them [the negroes], and they receive every encouragement to become proficient in the industrial arts. A large number of negroes have eagerly taken advantage of these opportunities, and have made unprecedented progress in bettering their condition in every way. They have amassed in one State property the assessed value of which is nearly thirty millions of dollars, and it is estimated that they own, all told, about three hundred million dollars' worth of personal and real estate. They have their own doctors, lawyers, and preachers; they have colleges and universities, and they have their own military companies." A community in which it is possible for a race to accumulate, from a condition of absolute poverty, three hundred millions of dollars of personal and real property is not a community which has signally failed in protecting the rights of person and property. I know the tragic story of lynch law. Who has not been horrified by this recrudescence of barbarism? But let us be just; it is not distinctively Southern. When negroes are mobbed in Ohio and in Kansas, when lynch law is executed in Indiana, in Colorado, and in Montana, as well as in Mississippi and Alabama and Kentucky; when even the women become lynchers, destroying saloons in Kansas with some sort of excuse, and drug-stores in Chicago without any excuse at all, let us recognize the fact that lynch law is not distinctively Southern. We may not have as large a beam in our eye as our neighbor, but it will be well to remember that we need, as well as he, to submit to a surgical operation.

It is true that the Southerner does not grant to the negro what we call social equality. He does not invite him into his parlor, ask him to sit at his table, introduce him as a friend to his wife and children, or even allow the children of the two races to attend the same school. How much of this is due to unjust and unreasonable prejudice, how much of it is Nature's own protection against a too intimate intermingling of the races, it is not necessary here to discuss; because it is not the function of government to protect social privileges. The function of government is fulfilled when the rights of person, of property, of reputation, and of the family, and the liberty that results therefrom, are maintained. And in that realm of liberty is the right of each individual man to choose his own social companions as he pleases for himself and for his children. Whatever there may be of race prejudice in the South is to be removed, if removed at all, by the gradual, pervasive influence of teaching, not by the power of government. It presents a moral, not a political, problem.

Ought women to vote?

As we have already seen, no one has by nature a right to vote in any government. The right to vote is an artificial right, created by the community, defined, limited, and determined by the community. We talk of universal suffrage, but we do not have it. In the last Presidential election, out of seventy-five million people fourteen million voted. Women do not vote; nor aliens; nor non-residents, although they may be taxed in the district; nor men under twenty-one years of age. The conditions under which one may vote are determined by the State in which he resides, and they differ in different States. Sometimes an educational qualification is attached, sometimes a property qualification; in the early colonies a religious qualification was sometimes attached.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is no natural right of suffrage. The question is not, therefore, Has a woman a right to vote as she has a right to the protection of her person, her property, her family, and her reputation? The real question is twofold: Is it necessary for the protection of her rights that she should vote? if not, is it for the interest of the community that the suffrage should be multiplied by two?

Democracy does not demand that every one should vote, but it does demand that every class shall be represented in the voting. It is undemocratic that there should be a certain portion of the community set apart by itself, without political representation in the community. Is woman, then, a class, so that she can be set apart by herself? Has she interests distinct from those of the husband or the brother or the father? Are her rights to person and property violated under the system in which she is not a voter? The simple answer to this is the history of the last fifty years, in which all the progress in the way of opening vocations, protecting property rights, enlarging liberty for women, has been wrought out by manhood suffrage. Jeremy Bentham said, many years ago, that the fathers could be trusted to protect the rights of the children. So history shows us that the personal and property rights of women can safely be intrusted to the rest of the community.

The other question which presents itself, at least to men, is this: Shall the duty of voting be imposed on women? For thus far nothing is more clear than that in most communities the majority of women do not wish to vote. They regard it as an irksome duty, if it be a duty at all. They desire to be excused from it, or they are absolutely indifferent to it. And yet, if they can be convinced that it is their duty, no doubt they would, with whatever reluctance, assume it. For it may be safely taken for granted that if the women of the country ever conclude that it is their duty to vote, the men will give them the suffrage. The question is, then, really one to be answered by the women themselves. Is it the duty of women to assume the responsibility of suffrage in a free State?

What is the function of government? It is the function of government to protect person, property, family, reputation, liberty. The function of government is protection—of the community against foreign foes, of the individual against domestic wrong-doers. The ballot is not merely an expression of judgment, it is an expression of the will. It says, Thou shalt, or Thou shalt not. And this Thou shalt or Thou shalt not is said in order that society as a whole and each individual in society may be protected in carrying on the essential functions of life. Of these functions the most important is the rearing and training of children. Apparently it is for this preparatory work for some other life, we know not what, that we are put into the world. Children are given to the parents. They grow up to manhood, marry, and receive for training other children. The grandparents, in the order of nature, remain for a few years upon the earth, years of rest after the life-work is largely done, and then depart, leaving their successors to do in turn what they have done. Hitherto the functions have been divided between the sexes, in the family, which is the first and fundamental organism, and on which all other social organization is based. The father has been the breadwinner and the protector; the mother has at home nurtured and trained the children. If now she must become breadwinner and protector, if she must support the home and protect the home, either he must share with her in the duties of the home-stayer, and so each must fulfill a double function, or she must double her duties while he adds none to his. This is the answer to the question, Ought women to vote? Suffrage is not woman's natural right, for suffrage is never a natural right. Suffrage is not woman's necessity, for her rights have been and will be adequately protected without her suffrage; the chivalry of man furnishes a better protection than would his submission to her commands issued through the ballot-box—such submission is very problematical. Suffrage is not woman's duty, for it is not the duty of woman to act as the protector of the natural rights of man, and the ballot is, in the last analysis, nothing but a means of protection; as government is, in the last analysis, nothing but a mutually protective society. There is no duty of suffrage resting on women, because it is not the duty of woman to be the protector

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of person, property, reputation, family. There is no right, because rights are only correlative terms for duties. And there is no need to multiply the suffrage by two; it would be better to lessen rather than to increase the number of voters.

The Situation as it Appears in China[1]

By Arthur H. Smith

Special Commissioner for The Outlook in China

THE "old China hand," who has been seasoned by many decades of painfully gathered experience, has learned that in the Far East treaties are not made "while you wait;" but this distilled information is "not transferable," so that it is not at all surprising that an impatient world is thoroughly tired of its China doll, and wants something else with which to amuse itself. For a long time the Peace Commissioners have made but slow external progress, but that has been supposed to be because they are dividing their work into smaller committees, that it may be done more thoroughly and more expeditiously. The results, such as they are, are known all over the world sooner than in Peking, so that it is idle to waste time in referring to them, except to call attention to the recognized fact that the final outcome is still at a very uncertain and perhaps remote distance.

What concerns us at the present time is sundry indications that the prevailing unrest in China is perceived by all concerned to have deeper roots than foreigners two months ago were willing to admit. For the most part, no sufficient allowance has been made for the exceptional manner in which the recent outbreak was nursed into life and vigor by the fostering care of the Empress Dowager herself, which imparts to those who have obeyed the definite and repeated instructions received "from above" a dignity to which they could not else have laid the least claim. It has virtually made the difference between a patriotic rising and a rebellious tumult. In a letter recently received by the writer from the interior of Shantung, the remark is made that the Governor, Yuan-Shih-K'ai, is unwilling to punish any large number of the leaders in the Ihochuan, because they were acting under orders. That this is the case was at first denied, and appears occasionally still to be denied, but certainly without good reason. The Decrees which appeared in the Peking "Gazette" during the summer months of last year are in themselves a sufficient evidence of the Imperial authorship of all the overt acts of the Boxers, and they are supported by a mass of documents quite overwhelming. One of these is a confidential communication which was sent by the throne in February last to Yuan-Shih-K'ai, referring to a memorial which he had sent up recommending that the Boxers be exterminated as an indispensable step to gaining public quiet. Two separate copies of this important paper were obtained—one by a missionary of large experience in official affairs living in the provincial capital, and the other by the British Consul, who was there at the time engaged in attending the trial of the murderers of Mr. Brooks, an Anglican missionary who had been killed in December, 1899. These copies differed only just enough to show identity of original. The substance of the Imperial rescript on the memorial of the Governor was that it is necessary to recollect that there are good Boxers as well as bad, and that to burn jade and stones in the same fire is to produce confusion. Should the Governor take the step which he advocated, and should mischief ensue, he must remember that the responsibility would be upon himself. With his hands tied like this, the Governor could do nothing but issue fine-sounding metrical proclamations, which he did.

The innumerable multitudes in Shantung who were banded together to root out foreign railways (the first object of attack, before chapels had been touched), foreign religion, and all and everything who or which represented anything foreign, cannot see how the situation is

[1] Copyright, 1901, the Outlook Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

altered in principle simply because the foreigners happen to have for the present the upper hand. No foreign life has been taken except the one above mentioned, but it is by no means certain that the leaders of the numerous risings in this populous province are prepared to let the matter drop at this point. Chinese ideas require the "extirpation," root and branch, of rebellious sects, but in the case of such a mixture of heresy, such semi-official and wholly official organizations as the Great Sword Society and the Ihochuan, this is patently absurd. The Governor will not consent to it, and the people would not submit to it if he did.

At this point there is a serious and a growing peril with the Christians, especially the Roman Catholics, who have never been on good terms with their neighbors. Finding themselves in the ascendant, they have not hesitated to bring accusations against Boxer leaders, in many cases securing their arrest under the existing proclamations, and not infrequently obtaining their conviction and the execution of some of them. In the case of any crime this is always a dangerous step amid a population like that of China, but in the present peculiar circumstances it is far more so than ever before. Whenever there is a good opportunity, those who have been injured in this way, or whose friends have been made way with by harsh processes, will be a solid phalanx against the Roman Catholics, and there will be for many generations a heritage of hate. There are signs that the Protestant Christians frequently cherish the same spirit, and unless they are held in strong control they will bring evils upon their churches similar to those which threaten their more aggressive rivals.

An authentic incident recently reported strikingly illustrates the conditions now existent in parts of Shantung. Not long after the Chinese New Year a party of Boxers came into the city of Tungch'angfu (within the jurisdiction of which the writer of these lines lives) to make their annual salutations to friends. Some Roman Catholics saw and endeavored to arrest them, but, instead, three of the Catholics were captured, taken to a village in the vicinity, and tied up. Their friends appealed to the magistrate, an energetic young man fond of riding a horse, and of going about in disguise, as many officials do, to learn what is going on. He ordered the arrest of the Boxers, and sent some soldiers, himself following. The summons was not only disregarded, but the Boxers gathered in the house, finding themselves attacked, killed their three prisoners to make sure of them, and, mounting the house, threw bricks at the troops, who ran away and told the magistrate. The latter was angry, ordered the door to be broken down, and came to the front himself. But the Boxers were well armed; they fired on the soldiers, and wounded the magistrate, whom they captured, after which they cut off one of his ears and several fingers of one hand. He was taken back to the city, where he died soon after. We do not know what the final settlement of this case may be, but at present, beyond arresting three men who may or may not be beheaded, nothing is known to have been accomplished except the degradation of the otherwise satisfactory Prefect within whose jurisdiction this occurred. It is said that because the men did not *know* that they were firing on the district magistrate they will not be punished with extreme rigor.

In another village in the county where the American Board Station of P'angchuang is situated, a local Boxer who was supposed to be threatening another rising was recently seized by a large body of troops and within a short time beheaded in the south suburb of his city. This was secured by a telegram from the Tientsin Consul to Yuan-Shih-K'ai, as mentioned in a preceding article. One might suppose that the removal of this principal leader would be regarded as a sign of order and quiet, yet the Christians of that village and of that region are now clamorous for the seizure of four or five more of his accomplices, who are some of them underlings in neighboring yamens, where they have opportunity to thwart plans for the arrest of Boxers, and can also hinder any complaint brought by the Christians against those who oppress them. All this is a thoroughly human, but also short-sighted, policy, besides being an impracticable one. To convince the Christians of this will be, however, practically impossible, and the result will be much bitterness within the church because their enemies were not dealt with on the plan of Haman,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and much bitterness outside of the church because at least one of them has been so dealt with. In this drop of water one may see all the primary colors of a lurid rainbow which is not a sign of promise or of peace.

In other Chili districts we hear of magistrates who have followed the orders of Li-Hung-Chang and have prepared to levy a tax to pay the claims of the Christians for their losses. But the people will not submit, and the result is that not only is the tax of sixty cash per *mou* (about one-seventh of an acre of land) not collected, but the ordinary taxes are not paid, and there is a complete boycott of the yamen even for lawsuits—a state of things marking extreme social tension—and Boxers to the number of some thousands are alleged to be "gathering," which may or may not be the case. The important element is the chronic hatred developed, which seems likely to grow more bitter as time goes by and as the miseries of China are more deeply and more universally felt.

In the province of Chili the conditions are, in general, far worse than in Shantung. There is no clear evidence that the recent murder of Mr. Stonehouse, between Peking and Tientsin, was a part of a general movement, but as it took place at the hands of a large body of armed Chinese roaming through the region where he was endeavoring to adjust the losses of his flock, the peril of such enterprises is made more obvious than before, and travel has henceforth been restricted to the districts immediately protected by foreign troops. Even within those highly uncertain limits a lawlessness prevails which is practical anarchy. The country abounds in mounted robbers, who are perpetually being chased by the foreign troops, many of them being beheaded. But this has no more effect upon the bandit business as a whole than the killing of a few mosquitoes has on a syndicate of mosquitoes during the summer. The appalling fact is that "the Powers" have lightly broken down all the law which existed in North China, and have literally provided nothing to take its place. If they cannot keep order within the county of Tientsin, where the "Provisional Government" has practically unlimited forces at its disposal, what must be the conditions further away, where that Government has no jurisdiction whatever, and where the local magistrates have but a corporal's guard of yamen-runners, all the dangerous classes being provided with rifles and explosive bullets such as that by which Mr. Stonehouse was killed?

No doubt the idea prevails abroad that gradually China will be restored to its normal condition; but within the observation of all of us the reverse has been the case for more than six months, and there is no prospect of any alteration of an important kind until the Court moves and foreign troops go, and then many fear a period of practical chaos, while all the worst elements will have free scope. Other modifying elements may, indeed, come in sight, but at present they seem to be far below the dip of the horizon. Shansi has practically not been entered by foreign soldiers at all. Its people until last year were among the most friendly of all China, and, aside from one exceptional case, there had never been, so far as we know, any attack upon foreigners within the bounds of the province. It was only in May, 1900, that Yü-Hsien, the late Governor, took over the seals of office, and he was removed in the autumn after an incumbency of less than five months. When he left the city he did so escorted by the gentry and the leading merchants of T'aiyuanfu, who requested him to take off his boots and then hung them in a box in the archway of the city gate—one of the highest compliments which can be paid to a departing official. We are told that for a distance of more than half a mile the road was lined with tables upon which were wine and sweetmeats of which his Excellency was invited to partake, and which he acknowledged by occasional sips, walking a part of the way and bowing to the right and to the left in recognition of the phenomenal honor done him. Not only so, but a stone tablet was erected in the south suburb upon which his achievements were carved in stone with a view to preservation to "ten thousand generations," the inscriptions upon which have been read by Shansi Christians who have reached Peking to tell these details.

What, then, was it that this commonplace Manchu had accomplished during the brief period of his governorship which so delighted the multitudes and which won him these golden tokens of apprecia-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion? He is known to have striven to make himself popular in various ways easily adopted by a Chinese official, such as offering to redress any wrongs brought to his notice, and the like; but the principal work which he has done, and the only one by which he will be remembered, was the murder of as many foreigners in his province as possible during the months of last July and August. Including a small number who were pursued over the Mongolian border, the total of Protestant foreigners thus killed presumptively at his order was one hundred and twelve adults and forty-five children. On a single day and at one time there were forty-five men, women, and children slaughtered in the provincial yamen under the immediate personal supervision of the Governor, including a Roman Catholic bishop, four priests, and seven sisters. Their bodies were thrown out near the south gate of the city, being ultimately tumbled into a pit.

Soon after the arrival of the Allies it was proposed to send an expedition to T'aiyuanfu to destroy this yamen and to leave some mark upon the city walls and towers in token of the horror and righteous indignation of the whole world at the unprovoked and judicial murder of these innocent helpless foreigners, who represented Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Holland. The opportunity was allowed to slip away, and it was not until the end of the year that the Shansi people began to feel secure. Now the Kukuan (pass) leading from Chili to the west is lined with several tens of thousands of Hunan soldiers, and the natives of the province find it almost impossible to get out or to get back, and even so every one is searched and it is at the risk of his life that any writing is taken. A case was recently reported in which a Roman Catholic messenger whose letter was sewed into his shoe-sole was detected and killed.

Because they have seen no foreign soldiers, and because they are separated from Chili by a range of mountains, the men of Shansi laugh at the idea of any evil to come upon them. They have old General Sung-Ch'ing, in whose valor they place implicit faith, and, ignorant of the real conditions prevailing elsewhere, they rejoice in their isolation and defy the world. For some months a body of French troops at the Chili end of the pass has been holding the entrance thereto, but to drive the Chinese back would lead to "complications," of which there are at present a fair supply, and nothing is done, or apparently can be done.

Shansi has some of the richest coal and iron deposits in the world, the rights to work which have been conceded to an Anglo-Italian syndicate, which was to begin work in a short time when the Boxer outbreak occurred. The Russo-Chinese Bank (virtually a State institution) had the concession for a railway from Chentingfu, on the Luhan line, through the Kukuan (pass) to T'aiyuanfu, a line of great commercial and perhaps of strategic importance. The Roman Catholics have always been strong in Shansi, and the China Inland Mission was likewise in all parts. The English Baptists had a growing work in the central part of the province, where all their agents were murdered. The American Board had a mission nearly twenty years old in T'aikuhsien and Fenchoufu, in or near which all its agents were likewise murdered under pretense of being protected and escorted to the coast. There were also Swedish and Independent missions in various places. It is important to observe that if a final treaty of peace were to be signed to-day between China and the Powers, Shansi would remain as inaccessible as Thibet.

In a former communication the total number of Protestant foreigners killed in China during the recent troubles was tabulated. Since then I have obtained a similar report concerning the number of Roman Catholics. It will be seen that the aggregate appears small in comparison with the former, but this is not owing to the sparsity of their numbers, nor, in most instances, to their early escape, though in some cases (as in Paotingfu) this took place. It appears rather to be due to the greater size of the Roman Catholic flocks, and to the circumstances that in numberless cases they have extensive establishments which they had defended with earth ramparts, deep ditches, and rifles or even foreign machine guns. The number of such places successfully defended is at present unknown, but is certainly not a small one, and thus far we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

happen to have heard of but two instances where these defenses failed.

LIST OF ROMAN CATHOLIC LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BOXER UPRISING (FOREIGNERS)

Province.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Manchuria.	10	2	12	(French).
Shansi.....	5	7	12	(5 French, 2 Italian, 2 German, 2 Dutch).
Mongolia..	7	..	7	(4 Belgian, 3 Dutch).
Chili.....	4	..	4	(2 French, 1 German, 1 Belgian).
Hunan....	2	..	2	(Italian).
Peking....	7	..	7	(5 French, 1 Italian, 1 American).
	35	9	44	

The situation in China has during the past month become far more strained than before by reason of an incident trifling in itself, but in small a kind of epitome of the larger question of China as a whole. The railway from Tientsin to Peking and from Tientsin to Shanhaikuan was built by British capitalists, and it was at the time generally supposed that it was "secured" by the British Government. This was later explained to mean that it was "recognized" by them, whatever that means. When the Allies arrived with their fleets, the Admirals adopted the singular expedient of voting this railway out of the hands of the British (virtually) into that of the Russians. The repairs upon it consumed three times as long as they would have done had the work been left to Mr. Kinder, the enterprising and able British engineer who built the line. After innumerable vexatious delays the line was opened about the end of the year under Russian control. Diplomatic negotiations in Europe at length resulted in the surrender of the railway to the Germans, but not until the Russians had removed everything available, even looting the T'angshan machine-shops, carrying off the machinery in masses to their Manchurian railways. By negotiations in Europe some of this, and a part of the stolen rolling-stock, was subsequently returned. Later on the Germans turned the line over to the British, in whose hands it should have been from the first. The French and the Russians each issued circulars announcing that large sections of land in part adjacent to the Peiho were reserved for their use as "concessions" (a humorous term for whatever is seized, because this is the cheapest and the easiest way to get it). The Russians have no trade to speak of, and the French already have a concession many times larger than they are able to use. On the Russian territory, which was said to have been bought with Russian blood (a large number of their troops having been killed in that vicinity) stood the station of the Tientsin-Peking railway, and through it ran its tracks north to Peking and south to Tongku. When the British took over the line, it was known that, with the diminished number of cars and engines, it would be inadequate to the great military traffic between Taku and Tientsin, and it was proposed to use boats as far as the station and then transfer the stores to cars. For this purpose a track was laid from the main line to the river, a distance of but a few rods. The Russians planted a tent and a guard in front of the workmen, and practically challenged the British to go on if they dared. The gauntlet was promptly picked up, many British troops were moved here from Peking, and for some days considerable bodies of Russian and British soldiers confronted each other at a few paces distance, and hostilities might easily have been precipitated, all over a railway siding in aid of the common object for which only both Russian and British troops are in China. No wonder that the Chinese should sit by and smile a sarcastic smile.

Happily, the matter is whirled off to some other part of the world for adjustment, and there are no more guards over the track in dispute.

The Manchurian agreement is long since a matter of world-wide notoriety, and its importance has been perceived by the Chinese themselves. No explanations in regard to it are needed here, except to point out that it is of a piece with all the dealing of Russia with China. What we are concerned to notice is the celerity with which the acute danger of this treaty, advocated and pushed by Li-Hung-Chang the "Russophile," was felt by intelligent Chinese at the chief nervous center of the Empire. Owing to the disturbance elsewhere, there are at present in Shanghai numerous wealthy and influential Chinese who know what is going on both in Peking and abroad, and who are aware of the chaos prevailing in Singanfu within and around the Court.

Two large Chinese mass-meetings have been held in the gardens of a rich Chinese merchant, at which numerous addresses

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of impetuous eloquence have been delivered, showing the imminent danger of this agreement, and its almost inevitable result in the immediate partition of the rest of the Empire. Among the speakers at the last of these large gatherings was a priest who expressed the most patriotic sentiments, and *(mirabile dictu)* a young Chinese maiden of sixteen summers, daughter of a clerk in a foreign firm at Shanghai, who (according to the published report) made some cogent and well-reasoned remarks which it would be well for the Empress Dowager to hear. But the meetings did more than talk. The leaders bombarded the Peace Commissioners, the Governors-General, the Governors, Chinese Ministers abroad, foreign Governments, and the Imperial Court in Singanfu with telegrams of an urgent nature, protesting with all their might against this fatal, suicidal step. The result of all this accumulated remonstrance seems to have been immediate.

Just as, at the beginning of 1900, the resolve of the Empress to make the new Heir Apparent the immediate successor of T'ung-Chih (omitting Kuang-Hsü altogether) appeared to have been changed in response to telegraphic protests, so now the Court was aroused to action, and the treaty was forbidden. Chang-Chih-Tung is said to have sent eight separate telegrams of remonstrance, and five other Governors-General (making six out of a total of eight) have expressed the same views. Of fifteen Governors, seven have followed this lead, but these are among the ablest and the most trustworthy of China's present officials. The backing of China by Japan, whatever its form, may easily become a serious matter. The outcome of all this will be known everywhere before we in China have a hint of it, but it is worth while to point out that those who have large knowledge of Chinese affairs are sure that under no circumstances will Russia retire from Manchuria, that under no circumstances will her action be allowed to stand alone, and that therefore the partition of China may be said (from that point of view) to be proleptically an "accomplished fact." There are increasing indications that the Germans do not plan to leave this province, whatever other Powers may do, and if there were to be a "buffer State" between the still undefined "Yangtzu valley" and the Russians, it would be a good thing all around—the Chinese being, of course, omitted from the calculation altogether!

Both in Peking and in Tientsin the compulsory abstention for a period of five years from civil service examinations has powerfully tended to bring Western studies to the front. Schools for Japanese and for English are springing up, and will be innumerable. The Japanese think that they can bring the treasures of the English language to the minds of Chinese students in a very short time by means of the Japanese language, in which so many English books are already found.

In a previous article in these columns reference was made to the statements of Dr. E. J. Dillon in the "Contemporary Review," and the opinion was expressed, based upon testimony from a variety of trustworthy sources, that his account wholly misrepresents the facts. Since that paragraph was written it has become possible to make a more explicit contradiction of Dr. Dillon's narrative. The Rev. J. Webster, a missionary from Mukden, Manchuria, of nineteen years' experience, familiar with China and the Chinese, and now an interpreter to the British army, was on the same steamer with Dr. Dillon from Shanghai to Tientsin, and on the same Chinese boat going up the Peiho, until within a short distance of T'ungchou, when Dr. Dillon suddenly transferred himself to a Russian boat. Mr. Webster, with three companions, was in T'ungchou at the same time as Dr. Dillon, as well as from six to eight hours longer than he, and made a thorough tour of the city and all the suburbs. They are trustworthy and impartial witnesses as to its condition. They saw only a few corpses, but these were not those of persons recently killed. The detailed narrative of what Dr. Dillon is reported to have said to the Chinese, and what they said to him, must be altogether imaginary, since he neither speaks Chinese himself nor had with him any interpreter. The incident of the violation and the murder of the three girls is wholly discredited, although the story told by the present writer in a previous article on "The Punishment of T'ungchou" was in general circulation at the time, and may have given rise to this distorted version.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Recent Ritschlianism[1]

BY an interesting coincidence, the same week brought to us this sympathetic exposition and strenuous defense of the Ritschlian theology, together with the intelligence of Professor Gilbert's removal from his chair for his adherence to that theology, particularly in certain points of Christology. This coincidence is the more interesting because the author of this volume and Professor Gilbert hold similar relations to the Congregational churches, as seminary professors, the former in Oberlin, the latter in Chicago. The Oberlin professor's thoroughgoing vindication of Ritschl is summed up in such sentences as these:

> Ritschl was not a heretic, for he lived and died a reverent and loyal disciple of Jesus Christ. He was not the introducer of philosophical novelties, for he has set theological science above philosophical speculation. . . . And to those who know him best there can be little doubt that he will really be found one of the most valuable and effective conservative forces in the days of reconstruction which are always before us.

The first part of the present volume is expository of the second, in which Ritschl's little book, "Instruction in the Christian Religion," is presented for the first time in an English dress, and copiously annotated, as its condensed style requires. In the course of his exposition Professor Swing is constantly correcting the misunderstandings of Ritschl's critics, several of whom, he observes, "have shown an incredulity that would be incredible, if we did not have so many illustrations of it." He finds Ritschl's most important conceptions, in their opposition to the speculative confessionalism of the post-Reformation period, announced by Luther and Calvin, and of Calvin he says: "It has practically remained for Ritschl to rediscover him."

The late Professor Everett, of Harvard, in a striking article in the "New World" for March, 1897, exhibited Ritschl as a close follower of Kant, reproducing the Kantian contrasts of intellectual agnosticism and religious faith in combination, and adopting along with Kant's scientific phenomenalism the Kantian principle of the *Werthurtheil*, or value-judgment, as the basis of faith. These characteristics stand clearly forth in Professor Swing's pages. Though no enemy to metaphysics in its proper place, Ritschl rigorously shut it out of theology. Beyond the concrete facts which he found in the historical revelation of Christ he maintained a scientific agnosticism. He based his faith in the divinity of Christ on no metaphysical ground of an identity of substance with God, but on the fact that Christ is actually the reconciler of God and man. He held nothing to be of value in theology but what is of value to the religious life for victory over the world. Regarding religion as the conscious moral fellowship with God, he limits religious doctrine to the field of personal relations to God as revealed in Christ.

These principles are illustrated in Ritschl's treatment of the question of the pre-existence of Christ. "*For God*," he admits, "Christ exists eternally," as "the object of the divine knowing and willing." But "*for us*," he says, "this is a mystery; . . . his pre-existence is a hidden matter. And since we cannot occupy the divine point of view, it is well for us to be satisfied with the concrete proof found in our religious estimate of Christ." He says:

> I am assured that I assert the Godhood of Christ, although I reject the old method of its presentation, which never shows the humanity and divinity to be identical in the historical person, and does not give expression to the close relation between the divinity of Christ and the common reconciliation through him, which I represent or strive after.

Of the Ritschlian conception of the person of Christ, as one who has for us the ethical and religious value of God in utter detachment from metaphysical ideas, Professor Swing says: "Few historical writers of any time have surpassed him in this respect. It is almost a new human-divine person whom Ritschl causes to stand out in clearest light before us."

The Ritschlian school, whose most conspicuous German representatives are Harnack, Kaftan, and Hermann, is to-day the most vigorous and vital of any. Its

[1] *The Theology of Albrecht Ritschl.* By Albert Temple Swing, A.M., Professor of Church History in Oberlin Theological Seminary. Together with *Instruction in the Christian Religion*, by Albrecht Ritschl. Translated by permission from the Fourth German Edition by Alice Mead Swing, A.B. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $1.40.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

leaders, while diverging from their master at various points, are true to his constructive principles. In a recent paper before the Yale Divinity School, the publication of which is awaited with interest, Dr. Munger has referred to Dr. Bushnell as having strikingly anticipated some important positions of the Ritschlians. The Ritschlian construction of theology in terms of personal relations is freshly exhibited in a work by Dr. H. C. King, Professor Swing's colleague at Oberlin, "Reconstruction in Theology," a review of which will soon appear in The Outlook. It is probably true, as Professor Swing thinks, that most of those who are seriously interested in the reconstruction of theology on a thoroughly evangelical basis are either working directly on Ritschl's lines, or on principles substantially accordant with his.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price.

Abraham Lincoln: His Youth and Early Manhood, with a Brief Account of His Later Life. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 200 pages. 90c.

A new edition of a well-liked biography.

Academic Gregories (The). By Agnes Grainger Stewart. (The Famous Scots Series.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 4½×7½ in. 160 pages. 75c.

Gregorie, spelled by some of the family "Gregory," is the Saxon form of M'Gregor. These brief biographical sketches of a dozen descendants of that redoubtable clan of warriors, who became famous in the lecture-room, the laboratory, and the pulpit during the two centuries following 1625, show the old strain in the blood directed to nobler ends.

American Prohibition Year-Book for 1901. Compiled by Alonzo E. Wilson. United Prohibition Press, Chicago. 5×7½ in. 95 pages. Paper, 15c.

Among the Pond People. By Clara Dillingham Pierson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 210 pages. $1.25.

It takes a master interpreter to speak for the other kingdoms, and we doubt whether children will be much benefited by reading the commonplace remarks put in the mouths of frogs and turtles, even if incidental information is conveyed as to their characteristics and habits.

An Highway There. By William Campbell Scofield. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 418 pages. $1.25.

The author has attempted to set forth in simple language and Biblical forms the way to be saved, as the old orthodox theology represents it.

Ballast. By Myra Swan. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 361 pages.

This is a story of contemporary English life in Yorkshire and in London—in part only attractive. Particularly well done is the description of a commonplace and somewhat tiresome family in a suburb of the metropolis. Particularly poorly done is the heroine's treatment of her lover.

Bamboo Work. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck. Illustrated. Cassell & Co., New York. 4×7 in. 159 pages. 40c.

The careful directions and the diagrams of this manual will show any one handy with tools how to make bamboo furniture out of the grass *Bambusa*, used in the East for nearly every purpose to which iron, stone, or wood is put, but little employed here. This book, together with a supply of bamboo canes and a tool-chest, would make an admirable outfit for rainy vacation days.

Bench and Bar as Makers of the American Republic (The). By Hon. W. W. Goodrich. With Portraits. E. B. Treat & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 65 pages.

Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge (The). By Rev. Elwood Worcester, D.D. Illustrated. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 572 pages. $3.

"The cosmical portion of Genesis," ending with the story of Babel, is all that is here included. The popular character of the work appears in its original design as Sunday afternoon lectures in church services. The author has made good use in an independent spirit of the works of great scholars in his detailed comparisons of the Biblical narrative with the sacred records and traditions of ancient nations, especially the Chaldæan. His treatment brings out the mythical character common to all, and the distinctively religious aim in Genesis.

Builder and the Plan (The): A Text-Book of the Science of Being. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. The Gestefeld Publishing Co., Pelham, New York. 6×8¾ in. 282 pages. $2.

The "Science of Being" is here set forth as being the "legitimate and natural successor to 'Christian Science,'" which the writer, once its disciple, has found unsatisfactory. Her fundamental proposition is: "The origin of creation is without power of choice; hence is impersonal." This statement seems to indicate an initial mistake, prolific of many others, in conceiving of deistic notions of God as the only alternative view. Indeed, the book shows no trace of acquaintance with theistic philosophy.

Christ and Human Life: Lectures Delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral in January, 1901. By Darwell Stone, M.A. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 4¾×7¼ in. 135 pages. $1.

These four lectures set forth the relation of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christ to Judaism, to heathenism, and to modern thought and life. They conclude with a brief discourse on the Fatherhood of God.

Christian Doctrine of Immortality (The). By Stewart D. F. Salmond, M.A., D.D., F.E.I.S. (Fourth Edition.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5½×8½ in. 565 pages. $3.

The thoroughness and ability of this massive work have been recognized. Since its appearance in 1895 several editions have been called for, and the fourth edition is now issued after a revision which has required the pages to be entirely reset. It is undoubtedly the ablest exponent of the traditional orthodox eschatology in its least objectionable forms of statement.

Civil Government as Developed in the States and in the United States. By J. R. Flickinger, M.A., Sc.D. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 350 pages. $1.

Admirably planned and carefully executed. The author recognizes the fact that in this country the civil government affecting the individual at the most points is that of the town, county, and State rather than that of the Nation, and he has constructed his book upon this secure foundation.

Creed of Presbyterians (The). By Rev. Egbert Watson Smith, D.D. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. 4¾×7 in. 223 pages. 60c.

In this brief Apologia the mooted points of theological controversy are wisely passed by, and the reader is pointed to the ethical character of the creed as evinced by its historical effects in its famous adherents. The moral energy and endurance which the followers of Calvin have displayed in times that try men's souls are generally admitted. If creeds could be reduced to matters directly bearing on conduct, there would be little left in them to divide upon. That only such matters are essential Dr. Smith's argument seems to leave the reader to infer. And so he seems to us to have virtually, though perhaps unconsciously, made a strong argument for creed-revision.

Cruise of the Petrel (The): A Story of 1812. By T. Jenkins Hains. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 210 pages.

This is a romance of the War of 1812. It is a story of incessant action, fighting, shipwreck, sea tyranny, and all manner of vicissitudes in the days when seamen were treated worse than dogs. A vein of sentiment in the hero redeems the hardships and hair-breadth escapes in which boys delight to indulge at safe distance.

Daughter of the Veldt (A). By Basil Marnan. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 393 pages. $1.50.

This is a powerful tale, and deals with a theme unpardonable when touched by other than a strong hand. The opening characters depict a beautiful girl, daughter of English parents settled among the Boers, and a rather fantastically equipped young English clergyman of the High Church party. He conceives a wild infatuation for the girl, which she returns with the grand passion of a large nature. The girl does not fill his ambition, but he cannot bear to part with her; he temporizes, and the inevitable happens. The girl finally hides herself in the kraal of an old native woman; there is a Boer uprising, her parents are killed, and she is supposed dead. The clergyman has meanwhile departed—and sends remittances to the old Basuto woman—and rises high in church dignities. The child is taken—stolen—from the mother. This is all told in the early chapters. The bulk of the story has to do with the fortunes of the child, a girl, who turns out a strong character and a noble woman. The life and habits of the Boers and half-caste people are depicted in a manner carrying conviction to the reader. It is far from a pleasant story, but it has the fascination of power. It is not food for babes, and should not fall into the hands of those who do not understand life in all its phases.

Daybreak in Livingstonia: The Story of the Livingstonia Mission, British Central Africa. By James W. Jack, M.A. Revised, with an Introduction, by Robert Laws, M.D., D.D., F.R.S.E. Illustrated. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×8 in. 371 pages. $1.25.

The establishment of Christian civilization in the heart of the Dark Continent is the subject of this interesting volume. Here in the picturesque and fertile Nyasaland, so called from its great lake, 350 miles in length, the labors of Livingstone have been conducted to success by his followers in the suppression of the slave-hunters and the regeneration of the native tribes under the benign protection of Great Britain. The record here made is valuable for the student of history as well as for the promotion of missionary enterprise, and a most honorable memorial of those who gave their lives to so glorious a work.

Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes and Their Social Treatment. By Charles R. Henderson. (Second Edition, Enlarged and Rewritten.) D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5½×8 in. 397 pages. $1.50.

This volume, though compact, is encyclopædic; and though encyclopædic, is as strong on the side of suggestion as on that of instruction. It is not a work of mere scholarship, for wide observation and sound judgment furnish much the best part of the author's equipment. In some chapters, as in that upon Medical Charities, the author might indeed be criticised for showing too little fear of doing more for the dependent poor than for the independent, but his tendency here is only that which besets all persons deeply interested in relief work. He himself recognizes the danger of this tendency, and generally tries to guard against it.

Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy (The): The Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History for 1900. By James Morton Callahan, Ph.D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 5×8 in. 304 pages. $1.50.

An exceptionally instructive contribution to the history of our country during the Civil War. The examination of this history from the side of the South, and particularly from the side which the South presented to foreign courts when asking recognition, brings out some truths of the highest importance, practically unknown on this side of the Potomac. It is, indeed, widely known that Jefferson Davis and the mass of the Southern people denied that their war was for the protection of human slavery, but we confess that we did

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not know before how far Mr. Davis and his Cabinet went to assure Europe of the sincerity of their contention. At the close of 1864 Davis not only sanctioned General Lee's plan of enlisting two hundred thousand negro troops, under the guarantee of emancipation—a step widely opposed at the North two years before—but even consented to send a special ambassador to England and France to pledge the unconditional emancipation of all slaves, if the independence of the Southern Confederacy were recognized. The policy was not proclaimed at the South, but inspired editorials began to prepare the people for it, and Secretary Benjamin, who at the beginning of the war had refused to support a treaty with Great Britain to prohibit the slave trade, proclaimed to a public meeting in Richmond in February, 1865, that the Southern States should be ready to emancipate the slaves in order to maintain independence. "Are they in the country?" he asked. "If so, they belong to the country and not to the man who chances to hold them now. . . . Let us say to every negro who wishes to go into the ranks on condition of being made free: Go and fight; you are free." The great concession, however, was made too late. By the time the special ambassador, Kenner, of Louisiana, reached Europe in the latter part of February, the forces of the Confederacy were too nearly overthrown for the English Ministry to consider seriously the new terms which the ambassador declared himself ready to propose.

Doomed Turk (The). By E. Middleton. A Series of Ten Essays. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×8 in. 152 pages. 50c.

Librarians who reserve a shelf for "eccentric literature" will place this book there. The author thinks it probable that Jeremiah, after the fall of Jerusalem, escorted some Hebrew princesses to Ireland.

From Clouds to Sunshine; or, The Evolution of a Soul. By E. Thomas Kaven. The Abbey Press, New York. 5¼×8 in. 182 pages. $1.

God of His Fathers and Other Stories (The). By Jack London. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 299 pages.

The title of the first story gives name to this volume, composed of eleven short tales. All are more or less powerful, some almost repulsive. They deal largely with the conflict between heredity and environment, and the tragedy resulting from counter-policies. As close studies of exceptional conditions they are not improbable. But they are hardly the stories to put into the hands of young people. While certain points might not be understood, they would yet leave an unpleasant taste on the palate.

Government, or Human Evolution: Individualism and Collectivism. By Edmond Kelly, M.A., F.G.S. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 608 pages. $2.50.

This volume presents a strongly collectivist conclusion to the argument contained in the preceding volume on "Justice." The author, however, is by no means to be classed as a doctrinaire collectivist, for he recognizes that in different epochs mankind has advanced toward the goal of human brotherhood quite as often along the lines of individualism as along those of collectivism. Though not a great work, Mr. Kelly's contribution to social philosophy is characterized by intellectual vigor and independence, and by a breadth of moral sympathy which helps him to comprehend the social and religious aspirations always at the basis of human progress.

History of Enfield, Connecticut (The). Vol. II. Edited and Published by Francis Olcott Allen, Lancaster, Pa. 6¾×10½ in. 2,029 pages.

This history, as we indicated in our review of the first volume, is of much value to American genealogists and antiquarians. There is no other town in the country for which such complete records have been published, except Boston, Mass., where the work is being performed at the public expense. The present volume reproduces the Treasurer's book from 1714 to 1805, the Selectmen's accounts for about the same period, the church records of the first and second ecclesiastical societies, and various town records as to births, marriages, and deaths. All these records, as in the first volume, are supplemented by a careful index. The Treasurer's and Selectmen's records are extremely valuable to economic students, as the entries made in them respecting wages and prices are absolutely unimpeachable, and give a first-hand account of the changes that took place during the eighteenth century. The church records, especially those of the second ecclesiastical society, are interesting to ecclesiastical historians, while the records of births, marriages, and deaths will be of interest to an unusually wide circle of people, for Enfield is one of the oldest towns in the State which has long furnished so many of the leading citizens to so many of the commonwealths that John C. Calhoun once declared that it lacked but five of a majority in Congress.

History of the Church Known as the Unitas Fratrum, or the Unity of the Brethren. By Edmund de Schweinitz, S.T.D., Bishop of the Unitas Fratrum. (Second Edition.) The Moravian Publication Concern, Bethlehem, Pa. 6×9 in. 693 pages. $2.

Our notice, January 12, 1901, of the History of the Moravian Church during the last two centuries, by Professor Hamilton, of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, has recently exhibited the salient features of its illustrious record. The present work covers the three preceding centuries from its birth in the dawn of the Reformation, a period in which it was pre-eminently a church of martyrs. Since the first publication of this history in 1885, it has remained the standard, indeed the only, work in English on the subject, a work of high importance in the history of Protestantism.

Holman Vest-Pocket Self-Pronouncing Bible Dictionary (The). By James P. Boyd, A.M. A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia. 2½×4½ in. 339 pages.

Inductive Course in English. By Larkin Dunton, LL.D., and Augustus H. Kelley, A.M. Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston. 5½×7¾ in. 217 pages.

In Search of Mademoiselle. By George Gibbs. Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia. 5×7½ in. 373 pages. $1.50.

A rather picturesque romance this, full of color, glow, and flashlights rather than day-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

light. It deals with the struggles of the French and Spanish for the possession of Florida. We have all those pictures of unrelieved Spanish cruelty to which we are being treated *ad nauseam* in recent romances. The cruelty is here shown in the persecution of the Huguenots by the managers of the Inquisition in the new land. In this story revenge and reprisal are dealt out to the latter through the private enterprise of a French gentleman who was ashamed of the shilly-shally policy of his King.

J. C. Van Marken Industrial Social Organisation. Translated by S. De Jastrzebski. Illustrated. The Van Marken Press Delft, Holland. 7¾×10½ in. 94 pages.

John Greenleaf Whittier. By Richard Burton. (The Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans.) Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 3¾×5¾ in. 134 pages. 75c.

The later generation to whom Whittier is known as a poet needs to be reminded of his many years of active work, political and editorial, in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, when espousal of that cause meant ostracism and conflict. Greatly as Whittier loved peace, he loved principle more, and the published volumes of his poetry contain only a few of the many poems which awakened the conscience of the country in the years preceding 1865. This little volume tells in compact and salient form of the work of the Quaker singer, touches on the characteristics of his poetry, and conveys something of the spirit of his life.

Joscelyn Cheshire. By Sara Beaumont Kennedy. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5×8 in. 338 pages. $1.50.

This is a very spirited story of social feelings and contrasts during the Revolutionary period. The scene is laid in the Carolinas. It deals mainly with the love-life of a youth in the Continental army and a girl who is heart and soul an arrant Tory. There are pictures of daily happenings during that stirring period, of prison life at Wallabout Bay, and of scenes of the battlefield. So lively is the story that the interest does not slacken from the first page to the last.

Joy in the Divine Government, and Other Sermons. By Luther Alexander Gotwald, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 314 pages. 50c.

The fifteen sermons included in this volume are excellent specimens of old-fashioned preaching, Biblical and practical, solid in substance and simple in style.

Last Man (The). By N. Monroe McLaughlin. The Neale Co., Washington. 5×7¾ in. 221 pages.

Life and Times of William Lowndes of South Carolina, 1782-1822. By Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 257 pages. $1.50.

Though it is seventy-eight years since William Lowndes's death at the early age of forty, the late publication of this biography only reveals the fact that the intervening years have produced no superior to him among our Southern statesmen. "His impression on the Nation," says Sparks, "had made him the favored candidate of every section for the next President [in 1824]." He was of that comparatively rare type of party men who esteem principles more sacred than party ties. As a representative of South Carolina in Congress, he was, after Henry Clay, the most influential man in the House. More than a personal interest, however, attaches to this volume. Its notices of National affairs and statesmen during critical periods give it distinct value to the student of American history.

Logic. By George H. Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×8½ in. 266 pages. $1.25.

This work strongly contests the current notion that logic has to do only with the forms, not also with the matter, of thought. To this is attributed the present lack of interest in the study of logic, and its revival is held to be a necessity if moral and political heresies are to be successfully combated. In the second part of the work, devoted to "Applied Logic," this combat is undertaken, and illustrious culprits are brought to the bar where all sorts of fallacies are tried. A prominent case is found in the decision of Chief Justice Marshall that the act of the New Hampshire Legislature in reorganizing the corporation of Dartmouth College violated the Constitutional prohibition of impairing the obligation of contracts. This is classed among the "fallacies of non-significance, or nonsense." For a corporation being a fictitious person, its rights are really those of the parties interested in it. But in an eleemosynary corporation there are no such parties in interest; its supposed rights are really those of the State, and subject to its disposal. It is certainly a merit of this work that the specimens of fallacious reasoning to which it gives large notice have to do with current questions to an extent unprecedented in such treatises.

Mediterranean Race (The): A Study of the Origin of European Peoples. By G. Sergi. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×7½ in. 320 pages. $1.50.

The primitive populations of Europe, according to this distinguished specialist, originated in Africa. An Asiatic stock, the so-called Aryans, largely overflowed them toward the end of the neolithic period. The contention of German anthropologists, that the long-headed, blond Germans and Scandinavians were Aryans, is strongly disputed by the Italian school, represented by Professor Sergi, who classes them as "Eurafricans." This problem is discussed and Professor Sergi's positions are criticised in Professor Keane's recent work, "Man Past and Present." It will be some time yet before the Aryan problem is solved. Against the prevalent idea of an ancient Aryan civilization Professor Sergi maintains that the Aryan invaders of Europe were savages attacking more civilized peoples. He also controverts the view accepted by Professor Keane, that the *homo javensis*, discovered in 1892 in the pliocene beds of East Java, was the long-sought-for "first man," the "missing link" in the evolution of the human from the sub-human type.

Mistress of Many Moods (A). By Charlotte Boardman Rogers. Translated from the French of André Theuriet. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×7¾ in. 111 pages. 50c.

A story of the heart, translated from the French of André Theuriet. It is a story of rural French life. The hero is a young man of the world. He has long harbored an attach-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment for a young woman who has become the wife of another man. She, too, returns the attachment in varying degrees, and her moods give name to the story. She saves herself, however, chiefly through motherly instinct. The story is a study in heart-moods and self-deception. It is unobjectionable in speech and clean in intention.

Monopolies, Past and Present. By James Edward Le Rossignol, Ph.D. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 256 pages. $1.25.

An exceptionally clear, compact, and interesting survey of the history of private monopolies. Though the author sympathizes with the capitalistic-socialistic arguments against competition, he endeavors to maintain a judicial attitude, stating the case both for and against each of the monopolies of which he treats.

Mother Tongue (The). Book I. Lessons in Speaking, Reading, and Writing English. 45c. **Book II. An Elementary English Grammar with Lessons in Composition.** By George Lyman Kittredge and Sarah Louise Arnold. Ginn & Co., Boston. 5×7½ in. 60c.

Happy the children whose instruction in the English language is based on text-books as interesting as these, the practical illustrations and numerous exercises of which should develop correct and flexible use of our great heritage.

My Lady of Orange. By H. C. Bailey. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 249 pages. $1.25.

Although this story deals with one of the most dire episodes in history—Alva's grip on the Netherlands—its very excess of adventure makes it rollicking rather than dolorous of tone. The hero, a young Englishman, has served a short time under Alva; he leaves and joins the fortunes of William the Silent. The story turns upon his seeking an interview with Alva, making a compact to deliver up the town of Breuth for a certain sum of money, and the return with him of the daughter of the Governor of that town, just then captured by the Spaniards and in Alva's camp. How he decoys the Spaniards, slaughters them, pays his starving soldiers with the money, joins William, and finally marries the Governor's daughter, is the burden of the story.

Newyorkitis. By John H. Girdner, M.D. The Grafton Press, New York. 5×7½ in. 164 pages.

"Newyorkitis" is the name of a little book in which the author, John H. Girdner, M.D., essays to diagnose a disease which he finds afflicting, more or less, all typical New Yorkers. It is a sort of lay sermon built on a scientific basis. The author begins by explaining that he here uses the Greek suffix *itis* in the sense in which it is used in medical science—namely, inflammation. In other words, the person afflicted with this peculiarly modern and local disease takes his New York inflamed. It is described as a disease in which the mind, soul, and body are removed more or less from the normal, and the first symptom to be noted is that the afflicted one's horizon is confined wholly to the limits of Manhattan Island. Moreover, the buildings being so high, the material eyesight itself is hurt in the effort to take a look at the sky; hence the victim of Newyorkitis lives wholly in a world of material illusions; and when these pall, not knowing that there is anything worth looking at in the rest of his country, the victim of Newyorkitis is sure to make for Europe; and, carrying with him the limitations that caused his disease, he misses finding anything worth while there. The book is well worth a reading by any one who cares to see marked local limitations treated in serio-humorous style. The author pays his respects to vice-hunting clergymen, millionaire philanthropists, and several other notabilities just now very much in the public eye.

Old Fort Schuyler. By Everett T. Tomlinson. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 296 pages. $1.25.

"Fort Schuyler" is not so interesting as was "A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," but it is a good, healthy, breezy boy's book. We are not likely to have too many of this sort.

Orations and Essays of Edward John Phelps, Diplomat and Statesman. Edited by J. G. McCullough. With a Memoir by John W. Stewart. Harper & Bros., New York. 5¾×9 in. 476 pages. $3.50.

This volume contains several addresses and papers of permanent interest to lawyers, and at least one address of permanent interest to all children of the author's State of Vermont. The address at the Bennington Centennial not only commemorates with rare insight that which was truly great in the constructive statesmanship of Vermont's rude pioneers, but also shows the personality of Judge Phelps in its most attractive light. The legal addresses all show his intellectual grasp, but occasionally indicate that his judgment sometimes failed by reason of an excess of coolness, which kept him from comprehending some of the popular movements of his times. His criticism, for example, of President Cleveland's Venezuela Message fails to explain why the Message obtained such great popular power and finally commanded Great Britain's acquiescence. The memoir by ex-Governor Stewart which introduces the volume is inadequate as a biography and indiscriminating as a eulogy. It contains, however, a letter from Lord Rosebery to Mrs. Phelps which is a masterpiece of generous expression of the sentiment which official England came to cherish for her husband during his Ministry at the Court of St. James's.

Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States of America. By Oscar S. Straus, Litt.D., LL.D. (Second Edition, Revised.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5½×8 in. 151 pages.

This is the third edition of Mr. Straus's valuable book, and contains, besides the addition of some new material and the reconstruction of the concluding pages, an introductory historical essay, translated from the French edition, for which it was written by Professor Laveleye, whose work on Socialism is well known.

Pharaoh: An Historical Romance of Ancient Egypt. By Bolesbaus Prus. Translated by Mary de Mankowski. The Abbey Press, New York. 5¼×8 in. 187 pages. $1.25.

The scenery and coloring of this romance are Egyptian, and its commonplace story of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

intrigue, love, and hate incorporates many features of Egyptian life. But to represent Assyrians, a Semitic race, with woolly hair, Greek regiments in the Egyptian army before the Trojan war, and Israel as paying tribute to Egypt three centuries after the Exodus, *i.e.*, in the reign of Saul, makes the reader distrustful of the author.

Power for Witnessing. By Albion F. Ballenger. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. 201 pages. $1.

The author relates his own and others' experience as witnessing to the power of the Holy Spirit to deliver from sin, and also from physical disease, through the prayer of faith taking effect in cases as diverse as barber's itch and tuberculosis.

Practice of Charity (The). By Edward Thomas Devine, Ph.D. Lentilhon & Co., New York. 4½×6½ in. 186 pages. 65c.

A frank, strong, fine-spirited, and "level-headed" book. Though the author is an expert in the administration of charity, holding the position of General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, he is singularly free from the besetting sins of experts in his department. His experiences with the applicants for charitable relief have not made him cynical, and his desire to further the work in which he is engaged has not led him to forget the danger of perpetuating the condition he would relieve. In fact, one of the most wholesome features of the book is the repeated recognition of the fact that organized charity in our great cities is only an inadequate though now necessary substitute for the neighborly helpfulness by which the unfortunate are cared for in rural districts. Even in the cities, he says, the working people give proportionately more to one another than the wealthy classes give to them, and he seems to recognize that the giving of friend to friend, such as constantly goes on among the working classes, is much more helpful than the impersonal giving which is done by unknown rich to unknown poor through the best-directed organization. If the rich would live among the poor, so as to do their giving to men whom they know and respect, or even would come into closer and more equal relations with those who work for them, the need for organized charity "would be sensibly diminished." The volume is intended chiefly for those who engage directly in charitable work, but it will be found remarkably suggestive and helpful to every one called upon to discuss charitable problems in press or pulpit. No sociological work has come to us recently which is so well worth the attention of ministers as this little volume by Secretary Devine.

Principles of Human Knowledge (The). By George Berkeley. (Reprint Edition.) The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 5×7½ in. 128 pages. 25c.

Remembrances of Emerson. By John Albee. Robert G. Cooke, New York. 5×7½ in. 154 pages.

The personal impressions of Emerson in this book are not many, nor are they particularly distinct, but the book is in a very true sense interpretative of Emerson's personality, temper, and genius. Its special value lies in the fact that it brings very clearly before the mind the point of view of the young men whom Emerson reached and inspired, and it puts one in the way of understanding the great impression which Emerson made on the sensitive youth of his time. The book is delightful reading by reason of its unconventional freshness and its tempered enthusiasm.

Romance in Meditation (A). By Elaine L. Field. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×7½ in. 94 pages. 50c.

A love story told through a succession of letters passing between several friends. A graceful little epitome of heart-moods, leaving behind it a flavor of semi-regret. For its kind it is well done, and likely to be enjoyed by young readers before life has taught them the sort of experiences that cure them of reaching out for sentimental sorrows.

Rome in Prophecy. By Elder Wolcott H. Littlejohn. The Review and Herald Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 5×7¼ in. 64 pages. 25c.

An interpretation of Daniel and the Apocalypse from the Seventh-day Adventist point of view.

Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide (The). By Augusta Foote Arnold. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 490 pages. $2.40.

This charming book will be valued especially by the amateur collector and student of the animal and vegetable organisms inhabiting the American beaches of the Atlantic and Pacific. Opening the eyes to discover and instructing the mind to understand the life that struggles for existence there, it adds an intelligent pastime to vacation days, while cultivating a scientific interest in nature. It is timely in its appearance at the opening of summer, and of permanent value for study extending through years.

Soldier of the King (A). By Dora M. Jones. Cassell & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 284 pages. $1.25.

Dealing with the period of Cromwellian victories, about 1648, this story gives a rather more pleasant picture of the social features of the time than one usually gets from romances of that grim period, when the people of the British isles were at one another's throats, and one side was uppermost. The fortunes of one of King Charles's soldiers in his love for a Puritan maid is the burden of the tale. It is located in one of the rural towns, introduces some well-known historic names, and makes interesting reading.

Story of Little Nell (The). By Charles Dickens. Edited by Jane Gordon. The American Book Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 357 pages. 50c.

The latest addition to the series of Eclectic School Readings, containing the larger portion of "The Old Curiosity Shop," following closely the narrative as it centers about the principal figure and omitting episodes and passages which introduce and interpret other figures.

Soldier's Revenge (The). By Florence Nightingale Craddock. The Abbey Press, New York. 5¼×8 in. 208 pages. $1.

This story deals with cadet life at West Point. It also depicts the fight made by a little boy against loving his stepmother, and how the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

latter triumphed. Later there is the substitution of a strange child for the real one, and various complications grow out of this. The story is well enough told, but the motive appears inadequate, and incidents and atmosphere seem at times lacking in verisimilitude.

Studies in Eschatology; or, Existence After Death. By Ulysses S. Bartz, A.M. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×7½ in. 86 pages. 50c.

The orthodox view of the final things is presented here, with a variation from its usual conception of the "intermediate state." According to Mr. Bartz, this is a state of sleep for the soul. Denuded of its body, it exists in a dreamy, semi-conscious, half-powered life until embodied in the "general resurrection."

Sunday Book (The): Occupations for Children. Suggested by Elizabeth Bainbridge Boies. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 5×7½ in. 63 pages. 25c.

This consists simply of blank pages to be filled with writing or drawing according to brief suggestions at the top of each page.

Tales of My Parrot and The Tale of a Deserted House. By C. Howard Gilman Young. Published by the Author, Hartford, Conn. 4½×7½ in. 50c. each.

Ten Years in Cossack Slavery; or, Black Russia. By Julien Jasiencyk. Translated by Mary de Mankowski. The Abbey Press, New York. 5×8 in. 230 pages. $1.25.

This narrative of a political prisoner in Russia is written *staccato*, with a pen dipped in blood and tears—a terrible sketch of the barbarism coupled with snatches of civilization which is characteristic of that country.

Theology at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century: Essays on the Present Status of Christianity and Its Doctrines. Edited by J. Vyrnwy Morgan, D.D. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 6×9½ in. 544 pages. $2.50.

So large a theological symposium as the forty-seven essays in this volume present is unprecedented. Divergence and contradiction appear to be the salient feature of theology to-day. Orthodox, liberal, radical, all have their say on doctrinal questions. The inclusiveness of the editor's plan appears in the assignment of three papers to "Christian Science" and two to "Divorce and Remarriage," for the presentation of contrasting views. Happily for some readers, the editor has digested this heterogeneous material and summarized the arguments of the several writers in a luminous critical introduction, which in some measure holds the balance and indicates the prevailing tendency. It is rather curious to find the leading essay assigned to Frederic Harrison, the distinguished Positivist, who holds that Christianity at the end of the nineteenth century is no longer a civilizing and moralizing force. Such, however, is the fairness with which all types of thought are accorded a hearing. The ethical and social mission of the Church is adequately exhibited, and the present trend of theological reconstruction clearly indicated in some of the closing essays.

Theological and Semitic Literature for the Year 1900. By W. Muss-Arnolt. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 6½×9½ in. 108 pages. 50c.

This elaborate and ample catalogue includes not only books but periodicals and serials, and covers the year's output in all civilized tongues. The term "theological" must be broadly understood; it covers, for instance, an article in the "Quarterly Review" on "The Ethics of Cremation." In short, this is a publication that no student or writer on matters that touch religious thought, conduct, or forms will willingly dispense with.

Unused Rainbows: Prayer-Meeting Talks. By Louis Albert Banks, D.D. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 194 pages. $1.

When She Came to Herself. By Alison Brooke. Illustrated. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 4¾×7½ in. 180 pages. 75c.

White Doe (The). By Sallie Southall Cotten. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 89 pages.

The author dedicates to the Colonial Dames of America the verse in which she has put the legends clustering round the life of Virginia Dare—the first white child born on this continent. She disappeared with the little Roanoke colony which vanished in 1590, leaving but the word "Croatoan" carved on a live-oak as clue to their fate. Tradition has it that Virginia Dare grew up among a friendly tribe of Indians, whose medicine-man, through his magic, changed her to a white doe. The doe was finally killed by a silver arrow. To this day Eastern lumbermen think it unlucky to see a white deer, which some Alleghany hunters believe only a silver arrow has power to kill.

Working Principles of Rhetoric. By John Franklin Genung. Ginn & Co., Boston. 4¾×7½ in. 676 pages.

Not only has the interest in rhetorical study deepened of late, but the conditions of it and its practical treatment have somewhat changed. Accordingly, in this recast, with some new matter, of his "Practical Elements of Rhetoric," published some years since, Professor Genung aims at its reproportionment on the line of present conditions and methods. Exhibiting the working principles of rhetoric in their living relation to the requirements of writers, readers, and speakers, it is partly a text-book to be studied, partly a manual of reference to be consulted. It may be said of it that one who would master that finest of the fine arts, the art of words, will find no more complete or judicious or thoroughly modernized treatise on the subject.

Woman's Book of Sports (The): A Practical Guide to Physical Development and Outdoor Recreation. By J. Parmly Paret. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 167 pages. $1.50.

A useful book to every woman who wants to swim and sail, to play tennis and golf—and what woman should not do one or all of these? A chapter on "Men's Sports from a Woman's Viewpoint" explains some of the seeming intricacies of football and baseball with more patience and clearness than sometimes accompanies explanations on the field.

Works of Charles Dickens. (The Authentic Edition.) Vol. IX. **Barnaby Rudge.** Vol. X. **David Copperfield.** Vol. XIII. **Great Expectations.** Vol. XIV. **Our Mutual Friend.** Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 6×8½ in. $1.50 per vol.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Correspondence

Ministerial Outcasts

To the Editors of The Outlook:

Some well-known educator (is it Dr. Harris, of Amherst?) has recently spoken in favor of the admission of men to the Christian ministry without compelling them to pass through the trying ordeal of examination by ecclesiastical council. His voice seems to be but another protest in the swelling chorus against "ecclesiastical imperialism." When one reviews the recent procedures of certain ministerial associations in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, there seems little wonder that eminent leaders like the able President of Amherst College are demanding release from the arbitrariness of church councils and ministerial associations. Martin Luther saw that in the spiritual realm "the final authority must be either outside the soul, in a church or a book, or within the soul, in the voice of the reason and the conscience." He concluded that "there is, according to the divine order, no external, tangible, final decision in matters of faith." He realized that "final authority . . . is within, not without; in the conscience, not in a church or a book."

That is thoroughgoing Protestantism. But reaction from Luther's courageous and logical position has produced a semi-Protestantism, half Catholic, half Reformatory, that has pinned its faith to the pages of a book and substituted an infallible literature for an infallible pope. The ground is essentially Catholic still, the ultimate appeal being to that which is outside the soul.

The past few years in ecclesiastical life have seemed to indicate a return to the position of Luther. But the recent action of certain Congregational and Presbyterian boards shows how strong a hold the fundamental principle of Catholicism yet has upon bodies claiming the name of Protestant.

The day is past in which thinking men (very, very many of them at least) can any longer attach scientific value to the early narratives of Genesis, or look upon the Bible as a whole as a trustworthy scientific treatise. The day has come in which not a few of us, who have successfully passed through the modern council-inquisition, have not the least hesitation in saying that we believe parts of the Old Testament are of legendary origin. And surely there are to-day many devout, earnest, useful Christian pastors who see no other saving element in Christ's ministry for the ransom of lost souls than the revelation of the *love* of God. Surely there are many ministers who believe that God's love in Christ, by conquering sin, accomplished what Nature and Law failed to do; and so it was simply the *love* of God that was satisfied. And surely there are many of us ministers who feel that it *is* conscience rather than the Bible that is the ultimate appeal, since men invariably interpret the Bible in accordance with their individual rational convictions and moral consciousness. After all, it is each man's own rational conviction that decides for *him* whether David danced before the ark danced, or whether David danced before the ark was made, or whether David danced before, *i.e.*, in front of, the ark. After all, it is each man's own rational conviction, or moral consciousness, that decides whether Christ's words in Matthew xxiv., Mark xiii., and Luke xxi. are to be understood literally, or as pictorial, apocalyptic utterances.

Is there room nowhere for those earnest ministers who long to repeat to others Christ's gracious invitation, "Follow me," and whose manly conscientiousness will allow them to preach Christ only so far as they understand him? Shall we never conclude that *any* seminary graduate in whom "the Christ-spirit of loving service dwells" is fit to be Christ's minister?

Stowe, Vt. CLARENCE P. EMERY.

"Psychical Researchers"

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I have read the most important reviews of Jastrow's book, "Fact and Fable in Psychology," and the one in The Outlook of April 27 was the most satisfactory of all. But in regard to the "evil influence" of the Society for Psychical Research, there are many eminent psychologists of the highest authority who will differ from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

your reviewer on this point. Gladstone, who was an honorary member of this Society, wrote that "the work of the Society for Psychical Research is the most important which is being done in the world." It is far better for the "psychical researchers" to investigate the occult than to leave it in the hands of ignorant, unscientific charlatans, who are the dangerous ones in connection with this subject. The eminent scientists connected with this Society, such as Zoellner, Schiaparelli, Crookes—physicist as well as astronomer—William James and Professor Royce, of Harvard (the latter one of the greatest living authorities in the department of philosophy in that University), have no leisure time at their disposal in "searching for the marvelous" only. This Society accepts the reality of most of the phenomena which they have investigated; but there is a division of opinions as to the cause—whether from telepathy or spiritism. It is to be expected that psychologists of materialistic tendencies will deny the reality of occult phenomena. As they are all subjective, the same as light, etc., these psychologists may be in the same defective condition as the "color-blind" and "tone-deaf." Instead of the efforts of this Society being dangerous, they will be an influence for good in arresting the progress of materialism.

Brooklyn, N. Y. H. E. F.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

In your issue of December 29, 1900, you gave a review of the nineteenth century. I was much interested in what was said concerning "the new theology," especially about the conception of Jesus Christ: "Jesus Christ is conceived of as the ideal or typical man, in whom God dwelt as he will finally dwell in all humanity—the manifestation of God to man because the manifestation of God in a human life." I am myself a Unitarian, but I have never found a statement which better voiced my own sentiments in this matter. Is not this a very broad idea of Christ? Do you think it is held generally by the "Orthodox"? W.

The article from which you quote was describing the present "tendency" rather than the general belief. This tendency is represented more largely in recent books by representatives of the "new theology" than in the membership of the churches. It is particularly marked in that vigorous theological movement in the orthodox churches which takes its name from Ritschl. It is not improbable that in the advance of thought Unitarian and orthodox Christians may reach a point of agreement in which mistakes on each side will find correction.

Would you kindly publish a list of the best books on the Sabbath Day, suitable for one who wishes to understand the "why" and the "wherefore" of the whole question of Sabbath observance and the sacredness of the day of rest? W. B. S.

See Bittenger's "Plea for the Sabbath and for Man" (Pilgrim Press, Boston, $1.25); Crafts's "The Sabbath for Man" (Baker & Taylor Co., New York, $1.50); also Donald's Lowell Lectures on "The Expansion of Religion" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, $1.50).

Kindly inform me where I can obtain any articles on "The Freedom of the Press." L. M. R.

In Milton's Prose Works, accessible probably in the nearest public library, see his plea for "The Liberty of Unlicensed Printing."

What proportion of eminent religious teachers hold substantially the same views as Dr. A. T. Pierson on the second coming of Christ? X. Z.

No count has been made, so far as we know, but the tendency of modern study is strongly toward a spiritual rather than a spectacular conception of the second advent.

"W. L. A.," May 18, wishes to know of books on the Sermon on the Mount. Allow me to suggest a recent work with that title by Canon Gore, which is of great value. (John Murray.) Another correspondent asks for the authorship of certain verses beginning "Lo, as some ship outworn and overladen," etc. These verses are a part of a poem called "St. Paul," by F. W. H. Myers, published by Macmillan. It was for some time out of print, but since the author's death I have seen it again advertised. There is an old edition by A. D. F. Randolph, 1868, which may sometimes be picked up second-hand. A. L. D.

Concerning the foregoing poem "J. W. C." writes: "It is a very wonderful poem of nearly two hundred stanzas, . . . a very haunting poem. . . . I know few poems that so stir the heart. The second stanza is much misquoted [by the inquirer], the first a little." Several other correspondents have kindly contributed similar statements. The correct version of the misquoted stanza is given by "A. F. H." as follows:

"So even I, and with a heart more burning,
So even I, and with a hope more sweet,
Groan for the hour, O Christ, of thy returning,
Faint for the flaming of thine advent feet."

Who was the author of, and where can I find, the poem entitled "After Death in Arabia"? A. K. M.

The American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research has recently issued a questionnaire upon the subject of immortality. The literary tradition that men naturally desire a future life is to be tested by an inquiry into the actual sentiments cherished, and the actual bias with which the evidence bearing on the subject is regarded. Among the different classes of persons whose answers may be collected, a preference is expressed for educated adults. Persons desirous of participating in this questionnaire should address the Secretary, Dr. Hodgson, 5 Boylston Place, Boston. All names will be regarded as confidential. The results of such an inquiry, if it can be well carried through, seem likely to have a religious as well as a psychological value.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wentworth Hall AND COTTAGES

JACKSON, N. H. IN THE White Mountains

In the midst of a lovely valley, surrounded by mountain beyond mountain, is situated this unique nd widely known establishment. The scenery is charming, the air balmy, salubrious, invigorating; he walks and drives incomparably beautiful and aried.

Within the Hall and Cottages are provided all the comforts and conveniences known to modern life.

By originating a new system, in which the old yle of hostelry is superseded by the grouping of uaint cottages adapted to their respective situaons, the proprietor has produced a result alike ique, convenient, and picturesque. There are fifty ites of rooms with open fireplaces and private ths, all tastefully furnished.

The cuisine is noted for its excellence and variety. he Wentworth Hall Golf Links are among the est found in the White Mountains. For driving, large livery furnishes carriages of every descripn. Excellent accommodations for private horses d carriages. Coaches meet all trains at Glen ation. For illustrated booklet and further formation, address M. C. WENTWORTH, Proprietor, or JAMES N. BERRY, Assistant Manager.

WILDWOOD COTTAGE

AVOID UNKNOWN BRANDS

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co, N.Y.

Rheumatism

A writer in THE LANCET, (London, Eng.), says:

"Tartarlithine has given results superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing. The use of the preparation has sufficed in all cases so far treated to cure the disorder."

Send for our Free Pamphlet, telling you how to cure Rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTAR LITHINE CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

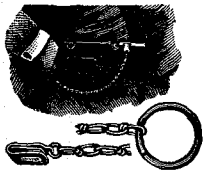
Bremner's Butter Wafers

The Daintiest Flakiest Thinnest of Biscuit

Baked to a turn and seasoned with just a suspicion of salt.

Made by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Where's the Key?



You don't need to ask this question if it's on an Improved Washburne Patent Key Ring, that holds fast to waist band or pocket till you lift the lever. Aluminum or steel chain. By mail, 25 cents.

Catalogue of novelties for personal wear, made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

AMERICAN RING CO.
Box 84, - Waterbury, Conn.

Mason & Hamlin

Church, Chapel, Lodge, **ORGANS** School and Home.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
3 and 5 W. 18th St., New York

$50.00 California
AND RETURN

Tickets on sale July 6 to 13; return limit August 31, 1901, via

Chicago & North-Western
Union Pacific
Southern Pacific

THE OVERLAND LIMITED, the luxurious every-day train, leaves Chicago 6.30 p. m. Only three days en route. All meals in Dining Cars; Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Two other fast trains 10.00 a. m. and 11.30 p. m. daily. The best of everything. Call on any agent for tickets or address

461 Broadway, - New York	*435 Vine St., - Cincinnati*
601 Ches't St., Philadelphia	*507 Smithf'ld St., Pittsburg*
368 Washington St., Boston	*234 Superior St., Cleveland*
301 Main St., - - Buffalo	*17 Campus Martius, Detroit*
212 Clark St., - Chicago	*2King St., East, Toronto, Ont.*

IT IS THE MORROW

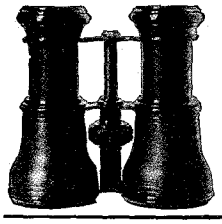
Rest as You Ride

THE MORROW
Coaster Brake

Guarantees you *Absolute Comfort and Pleasure in Cycling*. Fits any wheel. Your wheel always under control. Security on hills. A luxury on the level. **You Ride 50 Miles, but Pedal only 35 Miles.**

100,000 satisfied riders last year. Sold by all dealers. *Booklet Free.*

ECLIPSE MFG. CO. Ave. T, Elmira, N.Y.



OUR TOURIST GL

represents the **highest optical ficiency** and **mechanical per tion.** Wonderfully **sharp** and l **field.** Unexcelled for **Field, lery,** or **Opera.** Compact and str Leather case and strap. Finishe black $10.50. Same in aluminum $1 Sent, ex. prepaid, on receipt of or C. O. D. for inspection on pay of 50c. ex. charges. **CLAFLIN OPT CO., Masonic Temple, Washington,**

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE, ALWAYS.
Remington Typewriter
327 Broadway, New York.

Use SAPOLIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Plastic Pictures

Pictures with life and realism in them, with any kind of a camera, at any speed from the slowest to the fastest, on dark days or bright days, in the rain, at night, *if* you use the wonderful new

BAUSCH & LOMB

PLASTIGMAT *f*-6.8 LENS

Supplied on all Cameras.
All dealers sell them.
Lens Booklet Free.

Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

New York Chicago

"KODAK"

Stands for all that is Best in Photography

To the perfection of Kodak construction, to the perfection of the Kodak mechanism, to the perfection of the Kodak lenses, is due the

Triumph of Kodakery

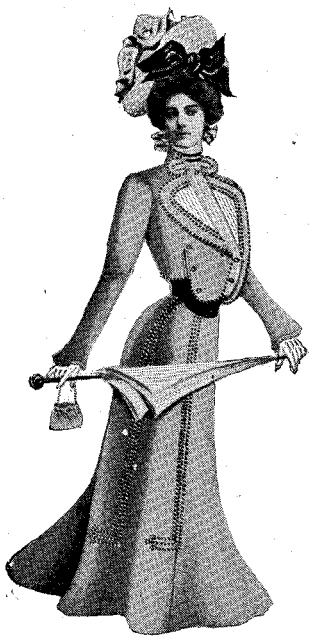
All Kodaks Load in Daylight with our Transparent Film Cartridges. Several styles use either films or plates. Sixty-four page catalogue, describing them in detail, free at the Kodak dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

Reduced Prices ON Suits and Skirts



IS that heading attractive? Then how is this?

Suits and Skirts made to order at one-third less than regular prices.

Made of as good materials, cut as stylishly, finished as carefully as they were at our early season prices—great values then, too. Almost all of our styles and materials share in this reduction.

The Catalogue, Samples, and Reduced Price List tell you all about them. These offerings and others:

Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67. $12 Suits reduced to $8. $15 Suits reduced to $10. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34. $25 Suits reduced to $16.67.

Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34. $6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67. $12 Skirts reduced to $8.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $9 Skirts reduced to $6.

Taffeta Jackets, former price $15, reduced to $10.

There are no reductions on Wash Suits or Skirts, but our prices are extremely reasonable.

Wash Suits, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts (which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom) *at one-half of regular prices.*

Send for Catalogue, Bargain List, and Reduced Price Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail. Order what you choose; your order will be filled promptly, intelligently—if you think not, send the garment back. *We will refund your money;* it's your good-will we want most.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

"Commercial Metropolis of Puget Sound."

Seattle, Washington

A friend of Seattle writing about it says:

"Seattle is destined to be one of the leading cities on the Pacific Coast, ranking possibly second only to San Francisco. From this port will sail the largest steamships afloat. It is the port which will handle a large proportion of the Alaska trade."

Seattle is best reached from the East by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

and their connections.

For a copy of "Round the World in Sixty Days" via Niagara Falls, send a postage stamp to Geo. H Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

THE SEA BEACH AT EBB TIDE

A BOOK which might have for its sub-title "How to Know the Seashore"—invaluable to all who go to the seaside—superbly illustrated. Send for circular; a postal card will bring it. The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

Doctors Say

during the heated term take wife and the children and

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS

of Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railway, a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the Superbly Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 176 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway, 287 4th Ave., 3 Park Place, 737 6th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Eagle Office.

Passenger rates, 2 cents a mile.

J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N.Y.

SUMMER HOMES IN VERMONT AND ON **LAKE CHAMPLAIN**

$4.00 and upward per week. Send 4c. postage for Illustrated Book.

A. W. ECCLESTONE, S.P.A.
385 Broadway, N. Y.

Your Summer Plans

may perhaps be more easily arranged if you will let the Recreation Department of The Outlook assist you.

Write stating section you desire to learn about and the price you wish to pay for accommodations.

A charge of *twenty-five cents* is made for each inquiry, and the answer comes by early mail prepaid.

The Recreation Department
THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Ave., New York City

SUMMER CAMPS

WILDMERE Boys' camp on Maine lake. Friends School masters in charge. Boating, fishing, tutoring, mountain trips. Ten vacancies. Illustrated booklet. FRANK H. SWAN, Westbrook, Me.

OUTING FOR BOYS during the whole or part of the summer vacation in Keene Valley, Ad'k Mts. Eleventh season. Camping, boating, fishing, ascensions, pedestrian tours, wheeling, and all sorts of safe and healthful recreations. Instruction in all pre-collegiate studies if desired. Circular. M. BAHLER, E. Orange, N. J.

Summer Home for **Boys**, West Haven, Conn., near Long Island Sound. Class work if desired. Boating, bathing, fishing, frequent outings. Rev. H. L. EVEREST.

TRAVEL

PLANT LINE TO THE **Maritime Provinces**

offers greatest diversity for a summer outing. Charming sea trips, long or short, on stanch, up-to-date ships. Magnificent Lake and Inland scenery, delightful climate. The best salmon and trout fishing and caribou shooting in America. Hospitable people, good living, cheap rates. Send a postage-stamp for booklets, colored maps, etc., telling all about it. **J. A. FLANDERS, Passenger Agent, 20 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.**

London & North Western Ry.

Popular Tourist Route in "Olde England." Chester, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, English Lakes, Scotland, etc.

Special Vestibuled Trains
LIVERPOOL (Riverside) to **LONDON** on arrival of Steamers from America.
Baggage (Hold) checked N. Y. to London.
Full information, Folders, Guides, etc.,
A. G. WAND, Agent, 852 Broadway, N. Y.

Travel

GOING TO EUROPE?

In choosing a tour it is safe to follow the majority; one can't afford to be careless about so important a matter. Your money (certainly) and your comfort and health (perhaps) are involved. There is only one world-wide tourist firm—**THOS. COOK & SON.** Go where you will, you can't get away from them. **"The best is always the cheapest."**

BOOKLETS giving full information regarding ALL our EUROPEAN TOURS for this season can be had for the asking **50 Parties, $175 to $1,000.** Also Independent Steamship and Railroad tickets everywhere; **rates** always the **lowest.**

SHALL WE SEND YOU DETAILS?

THOS. COOK & SON

NEW YORK, 261 and 1185 Broadway; Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco etc

University Travel

A NEW TOUR, JULY 3

Italy, Switzerland, The Rhine and Paris. Optional extension to **England.** 66 days, $390. Only five places left.

Bureau of University Travel, Ithaca, N.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

EUROPEAN TOURS
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
$225 AND UPWARDS

Small parties conducted by university men
Send for illustrated circulars.

DUNNING & SAWYER
106 Congregational House, Boston, Mass

GOING ABROAD on a BICYCLE TRIP? Send for "Bicycling Notes for Tourists Abroad."

LEYLAND LINE
BOSTON LIVERPOOL LONDON

Sailing regularly. 1st cabin, $60 upward depending on steamer.

SS. Devonian (New) 11,000 tons, June
" Cestrian 9,000 " "
" Winifredian (New) 10,500 " "
" Devonian " 11,000 " July
" Iberian to London " 6,000 " June

F. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Gen'l Agts.
115 State St., Boston

EUROP

Sail from **Boston** by New Twin-Screw P senger Steamers of

Dominion Li

For Queenstown & L erpool. S.S. Comm wealth, 13,000 to New England, 11 tons; Canada, 9 tons.

For descriptive matter and sailings add
Dominion Line, 77 State St., Bost

Frazar Parties Abroa

Sailings May 16, June 20, July 6. Five c fully conducted parties of the highest sta ing—fourteen years' experience—visi England, France (Brittany and Toura Belgium, Holland, Germany (Berlin Dresden), Switzerland and Italy. For i eraries and references address Mrs. M FRAZAR, 72 Globe Bldg., Boston, Mas

Arrangements made for girls a high-class school in Dresden.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Travel

LEISURELY TRAVEL

An exceptional opportunity is offered to two young ladies for intelligent travel through the art centers of Europe. They would be under the chaperonage of well-known Boston ladies, mother and daughter, thoroughly conversant with art and European travel. Highest references given and required. Address V. S. V., No. 5,318, care of The Outlook.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL

Miss Weldon will take six young ladies abroad. Restricted. Highest references. Address for prospectus of the trip, Miss WELDON, "The Moorings," Howard, Pa.

COACHINGS IN ENGLAND

Great Britain and Continental Tours, June 9 and July 10, $265 upward. Pan-American Tours, July 9, Aug. 6, etc. Address for circulars, HONEYMAN'S PRIVATE TOURS, Plainfield, N. J.; or apply personally at 123 Liberty St., Room 309, New York.

EUROPE in Party of 10 Persons only. **Cunard Express Stmrs. first class.** 62 days, Scotland, Switzerland, etc., as in past 7 yrs. *Also 2 good tours, Eng., Paris*, ITALY, etc., $170 up. I. A. TODD, A.M., Corona P.O., N.Y. City.

EUROPE **Summer Season.** 20 Tours. $250 up. all expenses. Address BAKER & GIBSON, 93 Nassau, N.Y.

EUROPE One or two vacancies in small party of ladies. Address Miss H. M. BARBOUR, 1 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOS. BENNETT & SONS, Tourist office, Christiania, Norway. Full information supplied relating to traveling in Norway. Independent tours planned.

20 Tours to Europe. Programmes on application. Rundreise tickets at 1/3 reduction from ordinary rates. ANGLO-AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 1358 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

England

HOTEL METROPOLE LONDON

This famous hotel has long been a favored stopping-place for American visitors. Most central position in Northumberland Avenue, Trafalgar Square. Convenient for the West-end and all chief places of interest. It belongs to the Gordon Company, who are the greatest hotel proprietors in the world and have carried hotel management to the highest state of perfection.

Cable address

METROPOLE LONDON

Austria

European Summer Resort

INNSBRUCK TYROL, AUSTRIA

1,900 feet above the sea, high dry, bracing climate. Modern conveniences. Best references. Illustrative pamphlets, descriptive, respectively, of Innsbruck and of the driving tour from Innsbruck to Oberammergau, sent gratis on application. CARL LANDSEE, Prop.

HOTEL TIROL (open all the year).

Nova Scotia

The Cool, Restful NEW SUMMERLAND

THE MOST POPULAR AND DIRECT ROUTE IS BY THE

Steamers from **LEWIS WHARF, BOSTON,** at 2 P.M. every Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Yarmouth for all points in the Maritime Provinces.

YARMOUTH LINE

Additional sailings during the summer months.

For guide-books, descriptive folders, and other information address

H. F. HAMMOND, Agent, YARMOUTH STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited)
43 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass.

The "LAND OF EVANGELINE" in

Nova Scotia

The Delightful Vacation Land of America

Reached by the Dominion Atlantic Railway Line from Boston. Three palatial twin-screw, nineteen-knot steamers, "Prince George," "Prince Arthur," and "Prince Edward," in service present season.

PRESENT SAILINGS. Steamer leaves Boston, Long Wharf (foot State St.), Tuesday and Friday 4 P.M.

DAILY SERVICE begins about June 30.

UNDER 14 HOURS FROM BOSTON

For full information as to sailings, rates, etc., also delightfully written guide-book entitled "The Land of Evangeline and Gateways Thither," mailed free, write to J. F. MASTERS, New England Supt., 228 Washington St., Boston.

QUEBEC AND LAKE St. JOHN RY.

The New Route to the Far-Famed Saguenay and the only rail route to the delightful Summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, through the Canadian Adirondacks. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers for Tadousac, Cacouna, Murray Bay, and Quebec. A round trip unequaled in America, through matchless forest, mountain, river and lake scenery, down the majestic Saguenay by daylight and back to the Fortress City, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts on the lower St. Lawrence, with their chain of commodious hotels. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. Connections for Grand Mère, and the Celebrated Shawenegan Falls. Apply in New York to J. W. ALLISON, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St., and to ticket agents of all principal cities. A beautifully illustrated guide-book free. ALEX. HARDY, G.P.A.; J. G. SCOTT, Genl. Mgr., Quebec, Can.

England

London Visitors received in house where comfort is studied. Central; facing park, near Brit. Museum. American references. Mrs. STARK, 52 Torrington Square.

Germany

Bad Nauheim

PENSION VICTORIA

Parkstrasse 34. First class. Lift. The Misses E. and T. SCHNEIDER.

FREIBURG i. B. GERMANY

Refined German home, near University; fine climate, excursions in Schwarzwald. Terms moderate. Addr. Clothilde Mors, Wallstr. 2.

BADEN. Hotel d'Angleterre. Magnificently redecorated, first-class hotel. Finest position opposite Kurhaus and Park. Every modern comfort. Restaurant.

WEISSER HIRSCH, Schwarzburg, Thuringia, Germany. First-class family hotel. Best sanitary improvements. Tennis, trout angling, dark room. *Patronized by H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.* Apply for illustrated pamphlets.

Italy

PISA (Italy)

GRAND HOTEL American home, very moderate terms. German management.

Switzerland

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

Grand Hotel Riche-Mont

First-class. Splendidly situated. Patronized by Americans. Write for tariff and pamphlet.

Switzerland

Hotel Euler, Bâle, Switzerland

Opp. Central Station. Electric light. Lift. Extensive grounds. BUCHER-DURRER, Prop.

LUCERNE, Switzerland.—Victoria Hotel. New, first-class Hotel, on the Boulevard Pilatus. Most central and quiet position. Fine view. Electric light and warm-water heating in every room. Open all the year. Lift. American house. Alb. Riedwig, Propr.

Canada

THE HOTEL BRANT

BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

CANADA

Delightful Summer Climate

YACHTING, CANOEING, BATHING, GOLF, TENNIS, AND BOWLING GREENS

The Hotel is of modern construction and Equipment. Situated on the North Beach of Lake Ontario.

Only two hours' ride from the Pan-American or Niagara Falls.

Illustrated Booklet on application. Now open. WACHENHUSEN & BOGGS.

YARMOUTH NOVA SCOTIA

Summer temperature 70°. No flies, no malaria, no hay fever. Delightful drives, boating, fishing. Grand Hotel, finest in provinces. Send for booklet. F. C. WILSON, Mgr.

Digby, Nova Scotia **TREFRY HOUSE**

On the shore of Digby Basin. Broad verandas; home comforts. J. A. TREFRY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Canada

Avenue House McGill Coll. Ave., Montreal
Family Hotel, $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Arrangements made also by week or month.

Hotel Acadia Grand Tracadie Beach, P. E. ISLAND.
Finest boating, bathing, fishing. Send for circulars. I. C. HALL, Mgr.

CAPE HOUSE QUEBEC, CANADA
20 Mont Carmel.—Best locality. Rates $1 to $2 per day. Special by week.

Acadia Seminary Hotel Land of Evangeline
WOLFVILLE, N. S.
The finest resort in Nova Scotia. 100 large, airy rooms; perfect sanitation; pure water; home cooking; superb view. Golf Links. Write for circulars. ROCKWELL CO., Props.

MYRTLE HOUSE
DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA
The best house in Digby. Golf Links. Send for booklet. AUBREY BROWN, Mgr.

Brodrick's Parrsboro, NOVA SCOTIA
New modern house. Ideal summer resort. Sea bathing, boating, fishing. Magnificent scenery. Send for booklet.
J. W. BRODRICK, Prop.

DAISY ISLAND COTTAGE
MUSKOKA LAKE. Send for circular to T. M. ROBINSON, Gravenhurst, Ont., Can.

STRATTON HOUSE, Port Carling, Muskoka Lakes, Canada.—Most convenient and centrally situated point on the Lakes. Exclusively a Tourist House, comfortable and up-to-date; baths; boating, fishing, etc. Cool and salubrious climate. Terms moderate. Apply JOHN FRASER, Prop.

The Gainsborough Hubbard's Cove, Nova Scotia
Only 30 hours from Boston. Accommodations first-class. Rates $6 to $8 per week. For circulars and references address
A. W. SHATFORD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT, Hay Island, River St. Lawrence.—Now open. Also, to let, furnished house in Gananoque, near river; cool breeze; beautiful view. Address J. DEWITTA, Gananoque, Ont., Canada.

Colorado

The Antlers
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
Reopens July 2d, 1901
Two hundred and fifty guests' rooms. European and American plan. Magnificent ballroom, bowling alleys, telesemes, and every modern convenience. Absolutely fireproof throughout. All water filtered.
HENRY MARUCCHI, Manager.

Connecticut

HAWKHURST
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
High altitude, pure water, perfect drainage, no malaria. Otis passenger elevator. New sun parlor. Golfing. Booklet on application.

FENWICK HALL
FENWICK, CONN.
If you wish to spend the Summer at one of the most perfectly appointed resorts on the Atlantic Coast, offering every facility for indoor and outdoor amusements, and with a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. CHATFIELD, Hotel Jefferson, New York.
PRIVATE GOLF LINKS

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct.—First-class in all respects home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

Connecticut

Ledge View, Farmington, Ct.—Opened May 15th. Large rooms, broad piazzas, best table, accommodates about 20. Walks, drives, and trolley rides unsurpassed; good grounds. Circular Mrs. S. M. S. WARNER, 3 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Ct.

"Stevens" Norfolk, Conn. First-class; modern improvements. Highest R. R. Station in the State. Send for booklet. E. C. STEVENS, Prop.

THE INN RIDGEFIELD, CONNECTICUT
New plumbing; bathrooms. Golf, tennis, casino. Attractive cottage with flower garden for rent on grounds. One hour and three-quarters from New York, five trains daily. Special rates before September.

WASHINGTON Litchfield Co., Conn.
For particulars address till June 1, Miss VANDERHOOF, Sunset Lodge, Lakewood, N. J.

BEARDSLEY HOUSE, Winsted, Conn.—Good boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and bicycling. Table unsurpassed. Rates $7 to $12. C. B. ANDREWS, Mgr.

Maine

MAINE, Bailey's Island, Casco Bay.—The Willows and new **Cottage** open June 1st. Sailing, bathing. Golf near by. Circular. Miss MASSEY.

WHY NOT go to **BRIDGTON, MAINE,** this summer? Fine scenery, good board, reasonable rates. GEO. W. ROUNDS.

Casco Bay, Coast of Maine
Delightful situation; fine views; sheltered walks; boating, bathing, and fishing; pure air and water; good food; choice company. 4 miles from railroad station.
Miss S. G. SIMPSON, Brunswick, Maine.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Camden, Maine.—High elevation, grand views of mountains, islands, and bay; fine table and service, best mountain spring water, perfect sanitation; good boating, livery, and golf. Open June 25. Address Martinsville, Knox County, Maine, until June 10; after, Camden. F. O. MARTIN, Prop.

THE ACADIAN Castine, Me.
Fine boating; attractive golf links; driving; fishing. Reasonable rates. W. A. WALKER, Manager.

Mt. View Farm, Gray, Me.—"Far from the madding crowd." 600 ft. elevation; 200-mile horizon. Lake, bathing, boating; fine bass fishing; lovely walks. Large lawn, piazza, shade trees. A place to rest. 200 acres of freedom. 30 years a success. F. F. ADAMS.

Madockawando Lodge, Heron Island, Me.—A cool, high, and beautiful summer home, with sea and woods. Open June 20. Send for booklet. A. P. GAMAGE.

GARRISON HOUSE Long Beach, Me.
For particulars address
J. H. SANBORN
York Village, Me.

The POCAHONTAS
(PORTSMOUTH HARBOR)
Kittery Point, Me.
Also furnished cottages to rent. Situated at junction of Ocean and Harbor, the most picturesque on the coast and great Naval Station. Commanding view of ocean, harbor, and woodland. Good boating, bathing, and fishing. Golf, tennis, etc. Address till June 15th, Mrs. C. G. FRANCIS, Mgr., The Abbotsford, Com th Ave., Boston.

Maine

THE PEPPERRELL
Kittery Point, Me.
Fine view of Ocean and Harbor. Steam for Portsmouth, also York Harbor R. R. an trolley very near. Cuisine excellent. Speci rates for June. Address until May 29th, 19 N. 18th St., Phila., Pa. Mrs. H. A COB

THE CHAMPERNOWNE, Kitte Point, Me. Opens early in June. Goo boating, bathing, and fishing. Terms libera HORACE MITCHELL, Prop.

GOOD BOARD, $5 to $7 weekly, **MT. VIEW HOUSE, Locke Mills, Me.**—Beautiful mountains, fishin boating. High elevation Send for circula S. S. FELT

OGUNQUIT, MAINE
SAINT ASPINQUID HOTEL
Best location, excellent beach, 85 miles fro Boston. S. J. PERKINS, Prop

COLONIAL INN New a mode
Hotel, beautifully situated on Maine Coa Send for circulars and terms. Addre AARON H. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Ogunqu Me.—Finely located, modern improv ments. Opens in June. Cottage to let, lar rooms. Address GEO. A. ADAMS

THE BEECHES
PARIS HILL, ME.
Sanitarium Highest village Maine. Mountain sc ery. No malaria. Open fires. Sunny roo Baths; Electricity. Dr. C. F. HAMMOND

OCEANIC HOUSE, Peaks Islan Me.—Open June 1. One of the fin locations in Casco Bay. Bathing, boatir and fishing. Mrs. R. T. STERLING, Pro

PEMAQUID, MAINE
The EDGEMERE and BAY VIEW HOUSE
One of the most beautiful spots on the Ma coast to spend a summer's vacation. Send descriptive booklet. W. G. TIBBETTS

MORTON HOUSE, Round Pon Maine.—Seaside resort on the co of Maine, midway between Rockland a Portland. Always cool. Excellent opp tunity for fishing, boating, bathing, a bicycling. Terms $5 to $7 per week, incl ing large rooms and excellent table.

HOTEL SORRENTO
ANNEX and COTTAGES
Sorrento, Maine
OPENS JUNE 1ST
Private Baths. Excellent Cuisine
For terms, address until June 15th,
E. R. GRABOW, Manager
147 Summer St., Boston, Mass
Manager Hotel Buckminster, Boston, Ma

GRINDSTONE INN
WINTER HARBOR, MAINE
Ideal resort of America. Always c Golf, boating, fishing, fine drives. Write circular to
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager,
Hotel Grenoble, New York City.

BAY VIEW COTTAGE. Near w and pine woods; broad piazzas; g boating and bathing. Pure water, piano, Capt. J. M. BUCKNAM, Yarmouth, Me.

OCEAN HOUSE YORK BEA ME.
Leading hotel, 60 miles from Boston. W for descriptive booklets. Terms moderat

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Massachusetts

Ashley Hill Cottage, Alandar, Berkshire Co., Mass. Most beautiful scenery f Berkshire. 2,000 feet above tide; cool, ealthful; spring water. Mrs. L. MELIUS.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

ROBBINS SPRING HOTEL

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

(OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR)

PIGEON COVE HOUSE

"NEAR THE OCEAN"

AND **THE LINWOOD**

"RIGHT ON THE OCEAN"

(SUMMER RESORTS)

IGEON COVE, CAPE ANN, MASS.

Circulars. F. H. PRATT, Proprietor.

DR. RING'S SANATORIUM, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, near Bos- Offers exceptionable advantages to alth seekers. Baths; electricity; massage, Send for literature stating methods of atment and prices.

E OUTLOOK | Sixteenth season.
s. LUCY F. PERKINS | Scenery. Piazzas.
ghest near Boston. Stable. Telephone.
oklet. **ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.**

TTLEBORO HOME SANITARIUM

est Cure, Baths, Electricity, Massage, trained attendants.

umber limited to ten. No Insane.

Send for descriptive circular to

URA V. GUSTIN-MACKIE, M.D.
Attleboro, Mass.

ut on the Cool Ocean

Off Manchester-by-the-Sea

THE WINNEEGAN

Baker Island, Mass.

For booklet and information address

RY W. MORSE, Proprietor, Salem, Mass.

ACE HAVEN COTTAGE

nt Rock, Mass.—A charming home he open ocean. Wide piazzas. Spacious ng-room. Surf bathing. Illustrated book- F. EARLE, M.D., or Supt., Box 16.

E PEQUOT COTTAGE CITY, MASS.

elightfully located, on Oak bluffs, near nboat landing. Bathing beach, parks, ric cars, etc. Table appointments unassed. L. E. PHINNEY, Proprietor.

EST VIEW, Cottage City, Mass. Highest situation on Vineyard Highs Golf and fishing. Special rates for June Sept. Address Mrs. Everett Schwartz.

APE Spend the Summer at **Santuit Hotel**
OD COTUIT, MASS. Delightful climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing.

SMERE HOUSE, Dorchester, Mass.—Water front; first-class; terms rate. For particulars address Dr. SIMONDS, Proprietor.

DUXBURY, MASS.

Historical New England Shore Town near Plymouth

Powder Point Hall

AND COTTAGES

on July 1st to Sept. 9. Golf, sailing, ng, tennis courts, shade trees. Illusd booklet. Address C. M. READE, 637 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts

The SIPPEWISSETT

FALMOUTH, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

"The 'Waldorf' of the Cape."

Second season opens last of June. Located only 100 feet from water; 500 feet of wide piazza entirely surrounding the hotel. All modern conveniences. Electric lights, bells, long distance telephone, inside hot and cold baths, etc. Golf links for the exclusive use of guests. Billiards, pool, bowling, bathing, croquet. Magnificent drives, etc. A casino with orchestra daily.

THE SURFSIDE

GLOUCESTER

Cape Ann, Mass.

An ideal Summer Resort for health and rest. Excellent cuisine. Illustrated booklets. F. H. SAWYER, Prop.

The Thorwald Bass Rocks, **Gloucester, Mass.**

Within a minute's walk from electric cars and beach; fine surf bathing; large, cool rooms with closets. Golf Links in rear of building. For booklet address Mrs. LUCY A. JACKMAN.

"Brookbank," Gloucester, Mass.—On the State highway between Magnolia and Gloucester; delightful situation for summer guests. Forest and seashore. First-class.

The BARRINGTON

A new modern hotel amid the Berkshire Hills. Charmingly situated upon Berkshire Heights. Open June 15. Every provision for comfort. Golf and all other outdoor sports. 125 guests. For booklet and rates address SMALL & ROWE, Great Barrington, Mass.

The Berkshire Inn

Amid Famous Berkshire Hills

350 ft. frontage. Charming summer resort. Golfing, etc. Booklets. CALEB TICKNOR & SON, Great Barrington, Mass.

THE HESPERUS MAGNOLIA, MASS.

Open June to Oct. Reduced rates in June and September. ORRA PAIGE, Propr.

MARBLEHEAD

MASS.

ROCK-MERE INN

NOW BUILDING

and ready for guests June 1st. Directly in front of **Inn** is the great **Yachting Center,** which presents a magnificent panorama from verandas. Cuisine excellent; boating, bathing, and drives. Booklet. G. H. BRACKETT.

Marblehead, Mass. SNOW HOUSE J. R. GILES, proprietor (for many years the successful manager of Cove Cottages), announces the opening of his new house. Comfortable accommodations. Reasonable rates. Beautiful location.

THE NANEPASHEMET

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

Open, plumbing and lighted throughout by electricity. Opens June 1. Finest location on the North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for descriptive circular. E. C. BROWN, Prop.

MENAUHANT HOTEL

MENAUHANT (Cape Cod), Mass.

Directly on the beach. Grand water view. New **sanitary** plumbing. Commands the highest-class patronage. **The purest of spring water.** Perfect cuisine; good fishing; yachting unsurpassed. Fine roads for bicycling. Golf. Music. **Absolutely** the coolest spot and best bathing on Cape Cod. Opens June 22d. Send for booklet. FLOYD TRAVIS, Proprietor.

NAHANT, MASS.

THE WHITNEY HOMESTEAD. Open May to October. Mrs HARRIET E. TEAL.

Massachusetts

THE NEW RICHMOND

North Adams, Mass.

A modern, Fire-proof hotel in the

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Elevator, Electric Lights; telephone in each room; suites with bath. Reasonable rates for summer tourists and permanent guests. EDWIN M. MOORE (formerly of The Delevan, Albany, N. Y.), Manager.

MILTON HILL HOUSE

Milton, Mass.

High and airy summer location, convenient to Boston (six miles) by steam or electrics. Pleasant cool rooms. Good table and service. Miss B. E. HEWITT, Manager.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, Brookside Farm, Lanesboro', Mass. Elevation 1800 feet; popular family resort; 24th season, June 1 to Oct. Shady grounds, fine table, drives, wheeling, rambles, fishing, scenery, etc.

THE OCEAN CAPE COD Write to HIGHLAND HOUSE, NO. TRURO, Mass., for booklet and full particulars.

Cape Cod Sunset Cottage reopened June 1st. A delightful seaside resort. Fine table. Sailing, bathing, beautiful drives. Golf links near by.
The Misses Carret, Osterville, Mass.

New Oakdene Finest situation on Cape Ann, broad ocean view. Built and furnished new 1900; all modern improvements; also annex Oakdene Cottage, open June 1st. Mrs. J. J. DEAN, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

THE GRANITE VIEW, Pigeon Cove, Mass.—Opens June 1, 1901. Situated upon the ocean. Circulars sent upon application. Mrs. E. E. PIERCE.

Hotel Humarock Humarock Beach **Sea View, Mass.**

A clean, comfortable family hotel; modern improvements. Boating and all outdoor sports. Finest of surf bathing, beautiful sandy beach. Stable. Send for illustrated booklet. FREDERICK MERRILL, Prop.

NANTUCKET ISLAND

The Ideal Summer Resort

BEACH HOUSE. Send for circular. G. H. BRINTON, Siasconset, Mass.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, South Williamstown, Mass.—THE IDLEWILD. Open June 1st. Accommodates 100. Elevation 1,000 ft. Golf, tennis, fishing, and hunting. For rates and descriptive book write H. C. SAVAGE, Prop.

THE LITTLE ANAWAN

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

Under new management. Opens June 1. Thoroughly renovated, new and latest improved sanitary arrangements. Special rates for June. Write for illustrated circular. Tel. con. C. F. GARDNER, Mgr.

THE CEDARS WEST CHOP Martha's Vineyard
With Furnished Cottages

Will open June 15. Hotel and cottages beautifully located near the water. E. S. CLIFFORD, Prop., 249 Berkeley St., Boston.

Two-Story House, pleasantly located; ample shade; plenty of good spring water; milk and cream; large airy rooms; daily mail. Board, $6 per week. Mrs. G. M. EASLAND, West Stockbridge Centre, Mass.

ROCKOVER

Beautiful residence and estate. Overlooks Northampton, Amherst, Mt. Tom. Alt. 1200. Home comforts, fishing, driving, fruit. Wide verandas, superb view. One mile from railroad and trolley. Six-eight boarders.
C. W. LYMAN, M.D., Williamsburg, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Massachusetts

The BREAKWATER

WOODS HOLE, MASS.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15 to 20—Fine bathing, temperature of water from 58° to 70°; fishing, boating, golf links, Sun Parlor. Address (or confer in person with) W. F. BOWMAN, **Hotel Curtis,** 45 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, till June 15. Later, Woods Hole, Mass. Send for circular. W. F. BOWMAN, Prop.

New Hampshire

Isles of Shoals

TEN MILES AT SEA

Appledore and Oceanic Hotels

Open June 27th and 20th

Beautifully situated on islands off the coast of New Hampshire. Good boating, fishing, swimming, tennis, bowling, and **Golf.** Climate unrivaled, excellent for Hay fever. As a health resort it has no equal. A fine steamer connects at Portsmouth with trains leaving Boston at 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M., arriving at the Island at 12:15 P.M. and 6:30 P.M. For circulars address LAIGHTON BROTHERS, Appledore or Star Island, off Portsmouth, N. H.

White Mountains **BARTLETT, N. H.**—Board in private family. Large rooms. Good table. Terms $5 to $7 per week. G. K. HOWARD.

THE ARLINGTON

BETHLEHEM (White Mts.), N. H. Location unequaled, cuisine unsurpassed. Golf links. F. B. ABBE, Proprietor.

Fitzgerald Cottage **Bethlehem N. H.** A new modern house, furnace heat, home comforts, rates moderate. Open early and late. Modern improvements. Fine tennis court, etc.

The UPLANDS, Bethlehem, N. H. Highest point. Accommodates 200. Golf. F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor.

TURNER HOUSE, Bethlehem, N. H.—On the main street. Pure water; good drainage; plenty of room and shade; golf. J. N. TURNER & SON.

The Parsons Farm

COLEBROOK, N. H.—The western gateway of the Rangeley Lake region. Livery; electric lights and bells; telephone, telegraph; bath suits; golf; tennis; canoeing; hunting and fishing. Send for illustrated booklet.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE AND 14 COTTAGES

In every particular a leading summer resort, favored with clientage of the highest order. Location unsurpassed. GOLF links and TENNIS courts unexcelled. Address C. H. GREENLEAF.

FLUME HOUSE

Franconia Notch. Beautifully situated near many points of interest. Five miles from Profile House. Open June 8 to Oct. 15. S. R. ELLIOTT, Manager.

THE MAPLEHURST

Chocorua, N. H. F. H. CARLE, Prop. Send for illustrated Booklet.

ASQUAM LAKES

The New Asquam

(Replacing Asquam House)

Open June to October

Driving, boating, bathing, bass-fishing. **Shepard Hill, Holderness, N. H.** GEO. E. JEWELL, Manager.

Jackson Falls House **Jackson, N. H.** Open early in June; reduced rates early and late in season; excellent sanitary arrangements; golf links. Write for circulars. TRICKEY BROS., Props.

New Hampshire

BELLEVUE HOUSE

INTERVALE, N. H.

Open June 1. Fine view of the mountains. New improvements include private baths, steam heat, and electric lights. A pretty booklet is sent free. J. A. BARNES' SONS.

Iron Mountain House, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H.—Golf. Open June 1st–Nov. 1st; steam heat and all modern conveniences. Write for an illustrated booklet. W. A. MESERVE, Mgr.

The Bay View Laconia, N. H.

So long and successfully run by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. TAYLOR, will be opened June first by Miss Maria Daniell, late manager of the Lake Placid Club. For terms address Miss MARIA DANIELL, Laconia, N. H.

Blake's Hotel, Long Island, Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H. Lovely mountain and lake scenery; excellent table; fresh milk, fruits, and vegetables; fine boating, bathing, and fishing; low rates June and July. Second season. C. E. SMITH, Propr.

The Kearsarge North Conway, **White Mountains, N. H.** First-class table; private baths; modern improvements; excellent **Golf Links.** Magnificent scenery and **liberal rates.** Write for booklet. J. L. GIBSON, Manager.

EDGEWOOD COTTAGE, No. Conway, N. H. A little out of the village. Shady grounds; fine views; large rooms; excellent table. Send for circular. Geo. F. Wolcott.

HIGHLAND FARM

NO. SANDWICH, N. H.

Beautifully located on a high elevation; extensive mountain views. Open June to Nov. For folders address C. R. FELLOWS, Prop.

Pine Grove Springs Hotel

SPOFFORD, N. H. *June 10 to Oct. 1.*

THE IDEAL RESORT for HEALTH, REST, and PLEASURE. Situated in pine forest, on banks of beautiful Lake Spofford. 1,100 feet above sea. Celebrated Spring Water. Unlimited amusements. Golf Links. Magnificent drives. Liberal management. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet. J. H. ATWOOD, Manager. Address until June 1, 3 Park Place, N. Y.

Sunset Hill House

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Improved and Enlarged

Twenty-five rooms with ten bathrooms. Suites added this season. Descriptive booklet sent on application.

BOWLES & HOSKINS

Sugar Hill, N. H.

THE MIRAMONTE INN

and Cottage

SUGAR HILL, N. H.

Will be open for guests July 1. Special rates for July. Address Miss ESTEY, Putney, Vermont.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—HOTEL LOOK-OFF, Sugar Hill, N. H. Elevation 2,000 feet. Electric lights, elevator, orchestra, golf, and all outdoor sports. Address until June 1, H. M. CROHURST, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire.

THE ECHOES **SUGAR HILL N. H.** **Open June 1 to October 1** Address M. F. HITCHINGS.

New Hampshire

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE

LAKESIDE HOUSE. **Open May 1**

The WINNECOETTE. **Open June 1**

For information and circulars address G. W. WEEKS, Weirs, N. H

Maple Grove House, West Thornton White Mountains, N. H.—Fresh butter, milk, eggs, and vegetables from proprietor's own farm. Terms moderate. S. D. FADDEN

LOCKE FALLS COTTAGE Wonalancet, N. H.—¼ mile from Wonalancet Falls. Mountain location, fine walks and drives, good table, spring water. Trout fishing and gunning in season. Terms reasonable. Special rates for June and Sept. Address Mrs. THOMAS S. WIGGIN.

New Jersey

THE STAFFORD

400 Fifth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

New management. Cuisine excellent. Special rates June and September. Booklet. H. W. HAWTHORNE

Wellington On the beach front; modern homelike and select. Rates illustrated booklet, etc. **Asbury Park, N. J.** Apply to B. B. SMITH

THE CHALFONT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

On the Beach

At North Carolina Avenue

Modern and comfortable in every detail. Established for many years as a popular high-class hostelry. Special rates for June. Booklet. LEEDS & HAINES CO.

The Lehman-Craig Hall

Near Board Walk, with view of Ocean

Pennsylvania Avenue

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Sun parlor. Rooms with bath. Library with magazines. Afternoon tea. Evening dinner. Booklet. CRAIGHEAD & CRAIGHEAD

THE SALT BREATH OF THE SEA BRINGS HEALTH

GALEN HALL

Atlantic City, N. J.

A Sanatorium **A Hotel**

Comfortable, well appointed, homelike. Good service and fine table. Write for booklet. F. L. YOUNG

Leith Villa, Atlantic City, Ventnor, N. J. Unobstructed ocean view; modern conveniences. Fine wheeling, driving, bathing, fishing; artesian well 800 feet deep. M. Mill

Avalon, N. J. **OCEAN COTTAGE** On the beach. Nice rooms and good table. Fine surf bathing, boating and fishing. Terms $6 to $10 per week. Mrs. S. E. SCHERR

SPECIAL JUNE RATES

THE OXFORD

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Illustrated descriptive booklet, terms, diagrams of rooms on application.

Opens June 12th

BOGGS BROTHERS, Managers

ALLENHURST, N. J.

THE DUNES

Situation? Look at it! 35 feet from boardwalk

Lake Hopatcong's **Model Hotel Westmoreland**

Convenient; first-class; reasonable rates. D. L. BRYANT, Landing, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED